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# THE CHINA PRESS

報陸大

A Live Newspaper Devoted  
to Progress in China

No. 1890 VOL. V.

Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission  
with special marks privileges in China

中華民國二年三月十一日

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1916

中華民國九年三月十一日

10 CENTS

## BIG GERMAN FLEET LEAVES BASE, BUT QUICKLY RETURNS

Trawler Sights 50 Warships,  
Armed Trawlers, 2 Zeppel-  
ins, Many Submarines

## STEAMING TO WEST

Five Large Cruisers, Nation-  
ality Unknown, Pass  
Ymuiden, Full Speed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, March 8.—A trawler  
has arrived in Ymuiden and reports  
that, on Monday afternoon, it sighted  
off Terschelling at least fifty big Ger-  
man warships, a large fleet of armed  
trawlers, two Zeppelins and numerous  
submarines, steaming westwards.

Five large cruisers of unknown  
nationality passed Ymuiden at 5  
o'clock on Monday morning, going at  
full speed.

Amsterdam, March 9.—The German  
fleet has returned to its base.

Rotterdam, March 9.—Only three  
steamers have entered the waterway  
in the last 48 hours, apparently owing  
to the activity of German warships.

## CARDIFF MARRIED MEN ASSERT PLEDGE BROKEN

Have Attested But Will Form  
Association to Protect  
Their Interests

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 9.—At a meeting in  
Cardiff of married men who have at-  
tested for military service, it was  
resolved to form an association to  
protect their interests. It was  
declared that the pledge given by Mr.  
Asquith and Lord Derby has not been  
kept. The meeting urged the revision  
of the list of exemptions by a judicial  
tribunal.

## U.S.-JAPAN RELATIONS WITHSTAND INTRIGUE

Better Than They Have Ever  
Been, Says Mikado's For-  
eign Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 9.—Reuter's Agency  
learns that the Japanese Minister for  
Foreign Affairs declared, on the 6th,  
that, despite the efforts of a European  
Power to cause a conflict, the rela-  
tions existing between America and  
Japan are better than they have ever  
been and, with the elimination of this  
source of intrigue, would grow yearly  
more cordial.

## Government Troops Occupy Moyucha; Yunlungshan and Chihmatsun Also Stormed

Chase Rebels 60 Li; Commander Tsai Busy Suppress-  
ing Tufes; 'Yunnan's Hope of Victory Is Gone'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Peking, March 10.—An official  
report dated Ningyuan, March 5, from  
General Yang Chi-yuan, Commander  
of a detachment of Szechuen troops,  
states that, on the night of February  
23, he led his troops in several columns  
towards Chashih, where they crossed  
the River Chinkiang. A surprise  
attack was made on the rebel camp at  
Moyucha. A severe engagement  
ensued, but, by daybreak, the Govern-  
ment troops had captured Moyucha.

Successful engagements followed  
both day and night, in which the  
Government troops were uniformly  
successful. They captured the rebel  
entrenched camp and also occupied  
the rebel positions at Yunlungshan  
and Chihmatsun. Over 200 rebels were  
killed and upwards of ten taken  
prisoners.

A great quantity of arms and  
stores was taken. Now there is no  
trace of the rebels within 60 li of  
Chihmatsun, which is a little over 400  
li from Yunnan.

Rounding Up Tufes.  
An official despatch from Suiyuan,  
in Shansi, reports successes of three  
columns of troops commanded by  
Divisional Commander Tsai, which  
were sent into the districts of  
Tachang, Naopao and Yangpao for  
the suppression of tufes. On February  
21, the left column killed over 600  
bandits and captured many  
horses, rifles and other weapons.

On February 22nd, the right  
column killed over 40 tufes and  
captured 9 rifles and 16 horses. On  
the 25, the central column killed  
70 tufes and captured 40 horses, 17  
rifles and over 200 rounds of am-  
munition.

It is believed that, after these  
severe blows, only a few tufes re-  
main.

Chengtu, March 9.—The Govern-  
ment troops from Luchow and Suifu  
are marching towards Kiangmen, to  
cut off the Yunnanese in Kiangmen  
and Nanki from their communica-  
tions southward. The Kweichow  
troops are retiring from Chikiang  
with their own province.

People here praise the orderly  
conduct of the Yunnanese when they

## Britain May Extend List of Contraband

Considers Including Every Arti-  
cle Vitrally Necessary To  
Enemy Countries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 9.—In the House  
of Commons, this afternoon, Lord  
Robert Cecil said that the question  
of extending the list of absolute con-  
triband, so as to include every com-  
modity vitally necessary to their  
enemies, was being considered.

## BRITAIN IS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF U.S. STANDSAYSBERLIN

Claims Armed Liners Are  
Instructed to Act On  
Offensive

## MAKES AN OFFER

Will Moderate Submarine  
War if Opponents Res-  
pect Nations' Law

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Washington, March 8.—The German  
Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, has  
handed Secretary of State Lansing  
another long memorandum on sub-  
marine warfare. It is understood  
that it complains that Great Britain is  
taking advantage of the American  
attitude to instruct her armed  
merchantmen to act on the offensive  
against submarines.

It admits that international law does  
not provide for the use of submarines,  
and offers to operate them on the  
basis of the international laws existing  
before the war, if Great Britain will  
respect the latter.

## Turkey Loses More Towns to Russians

Rizeh and Ispr, on Black Sea,  
Senches, in Persia, Captured;  
43 Miles Off Trabzon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, March 9.—An official  
communique reports: In Asia Minor,  
we captured Rizeh, a port on the Black  
Sea. In Persia, we captured Senches,  
fifty miles north of Kermanshah.

Another message says: Two im-  
portant successes are reported from  
the extreme flanks of the Russian line  
of operations in Asia Minor. The  
Russian right, continuing its advance  
along the Black Sea coast, has occupied  
Rizeh and Ispr, bringing the Russian  
front within 43 miles east of Trabzon.

The success of these sea-coast op-  
erations was largely due to the support  
given by the Russian fleet, clearly  
demonstrating the inability of the  
Turkish fleet and German submarines  
to obtain command of the Black Sea.

600 miles south-east of Rizeh, the  
Russian left flank in Persia is ad-  
vancing along the trade-route Teheran-  
Hamadan-Bagdad and has occupied a  
pass 80 miles west of Kermanshah  
and 100 miles from Bagdad. By the  
occupation of Senches, the Russians  
have obtained an important junction  
on the high-roads between Hamadan,  
Kermanshah and Lake Urmiah.

Peking, March 7.—The following  
official communique from Petrograd,  
dated March 6, has been handed to  
Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:

Last night, we sprang 14 mines  
at Illukst. Fierce fighting ensued for  
possession of the craters, six of which  
we have firmly occupied. In one of  
the craters, the Germans, who suffered  
heavy losses, are surrounded in a  
partly destroyed blockhouse.

At 3 a.m. on March 4 the Germans,  
after a bombardment which lasted an  
hour and a half, attacked the village  
of Aslevich, southward of the borough  
of Krasnii, seven miles eastward of  
the station of Baranovichi. The attack  
was repulsed by our fire.

On the front of General Ivanoff's  
lines, our scouts annihilated several  
of the enemy's field outposts. Further-  
more, our scouts occupied the front  
trench of the bridge-head in the region  
of Mihalche, north-eastward of  
Ueschko and repulsed three counter-  
attacks by the enemy, who attempted  
to re-capture the trench.

On the Dnieper, at Zamushin, we  
sprang three mines and destroyed part  
of the enemy's defences. The crater  
and several isolated front trenches  
were occupied by our troops.

The Caucasian front.—The pursuit  
of the Turks is continuing.

## The Weather

Monsoon along the coasts. The  
maximum temperature recorded  
yesterday was 48.3 and the minimum  
42.2, the figures for the correspond-  
ing day last year being respectively  
66.6 and 40.5.

## Mr. Churchill Is Given One Of Severest Rebukes Known

Let Us Dismiss Vain And  
Empty Fears,' Says  
Balfour

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 8.—In the House  
of Commons, today, Mr. A. J. Balfour,  
First Lord of the Admiralty, replied  
to Mr. Winston Churchill. Saying  
that the latter's speech was very  
unfortunate, both in form and sub-  
stance, Mr. Balfour reaffirmed that the  
continuity of the Admiralty policy of  
construction compared very favorably  
with anything ever accomplished.

He pointed out caustically that,  
under the Churchill regime, skilled  
shipwrights had been allowed to enlist  
and Mr. Winston Churchill had used  
guns and gun-mountings destined for  
dreadnoughts for monitors. Never-  
theless, the fleet was more powerful  
than in Mr. Churchill's time and would  
be stronger every month.

He had listened to Mr. Churchill's  
suggestion to recall Admiral Lord  
Fisher with profound stupefaction.  
He paid a warm tribute to Admiral Sir  
Henry Jackson, the First Sea Lord  
and declared that he would hold him-  
self in contempt if he yielded to the  
demand made by Mr. Winston Church-  
ill for Sir Henry Jackson's removal.

Mr. Winston Churchill rose im-  
mediately and asserted that he had  
tried to impress on the country the  
necessity for construction at the  
highest speed. A note of warning  
should be sounded.

Mr. Balfour warmly repudiated the  
suggestion of slackness and indiffer-  
ence, saying: "Let us dismiss vain  
and empty fears."

Mr. Balfour's rebuke of Mr. Winston  
Churchill is regarded as one of the  
severest ever delivered in the House  
of Commons. His tone when referring



Mr. Winston Churchill

## VALUABLE GROUND GAINED BY FRENCH NORTH OF VERDUN

18th Day of Battle Finds  
Them Establishing Strong  
New Positions

## RETAKE CORBEAUX

Two Violent Assaults By  
Germans Are Comple-  
ly Defeated

## A SEVERE CHECK

Kaiser Re-occupies Hardau-  
mont; Vaux Momentari-  
ly Penetrated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, March 9.—A semi-official  
statement says: The 18th day of the  
battle of Verdun was favorable to  
us. We gained very valuable ground  
north of Verdun, bringing our line  
through Bethincourt, Corbeaux Wood,  
northward of Cumieres and Oie Hill,  
thus establishing new positions north-  
ward of our solid lines from Mort  
Homme to South Cumieres and im-  
proving the position on the whole  
sector.

The complete defeat inflicted on two  
violent German assaults at Bethin-  
court and Douaumont was a severe  
check to the enemy. The engagement  
at Hardaumont has been of a fluctu-  
ating character up to the present and,  
anyhow, is a trivial episode.

The German claim to the capture  
of thousands of prisoners and 10 guns  
in the region of Douaumont is denied.  
It is stated that only 600 French  
troops and some trench-engines have  
been lost.

The enemy, west of the Meuse,  
attempted again to advance, under  
cover of an intense bombardment.  
Their attack in great strength  
against Bethincourt was repulsed.  
Eject Germans at Corbeaux.

A French counter-attack at Cor-  
beaux Wood, which the Germans  
penetrated on Tuesday, ejected the  
enemy from the greater part of the  
wood, of which the enemy now hold  
only the eastern extremity. The  
bombardment on the right bank of  
the Meuse was again most intense  
in the region of Douaumont, where  
the Germans unsuccessfully at-  
tempted to attack our lines east of  
the fort.

A German infantry attack re-  
occupied Hardaumont redoubt, which  
we captured on Tuesday. There  
was a severe cannonade in Woivre.  
Our batteries on the heights of the  
Meuse are vigorously replying to the  
German artillery.

A bomb-attack in Upper Alsace  
regained us the trenches east of  
Seppois which the Germans occupied  
on February 12. We destructively  
bombarded the enemy's works north  
of the Alsine in the Argonne.

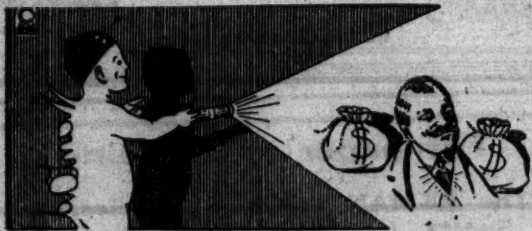
Sixteen French aeroplanes drop-  
ped 124 bombs on the station at  
Metz-Sablons, hitting trains there. A  
German squadron tried to pursue  
the French machines, but they re-  
turned to their starting-point with  
the exception of one, which was  
compelled to land, owing to engine-  
trouble.

Trying to Repair Failures  
The official communique issued  
this afternoon stated:—West of the  
Meuse, the Germans, during the  
night, made several attempts to re-  
pair their failures yesterday. Two  
attacks, against Bethincourt, pre-  
ceded by an intense bombardment,  
were stopped by the French curtain  
of fire.

The Germans were unable to de-  
bouch from the Corbeaux Woods.  
Renewed German efforts failed to  
dislodge us from the wide tract  
which we re-captured and are con-  
solidating.

An obstinate struggle continued  
east of the Meuse, between Douau-  
mont and Vaux. The Germans made  
several attacks, with large forces,  
against our entrenched positions,  
but were completely repulsed,  
despite an intense artillery prepara-  
tion and the violence of their  
assaults. Some elements of the  
German infantry momentarily pene-

## "Little Private Detectives"



## Yes, You Need a Man With Money

You are, we will say, an expert in your  
profession or trade. You desire to go into business  
for yourself. You have brains, health and  
experience. All you need is money.

How else can you better secure such money  
than to advertise for it? In other words, call in  
those little private detectives, THE CHINA PRESS  
WANT ADS.

Such a method often works out. Such a  
method often starts a man on the upward grade.

If you are such a man, read and use THE  
CHINA PRESS WANT ADS every day.

## Fire On Nellore Is Extinguished

Peninsular and Oriental Liner  
Is Scuttled and Beached  
At Silema Creek

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 9.—Lloyd's repre-  
sentative at Malta cables that the  
P. and O. s.s. Nellore has been  
scuttled and beached at Silema  
Creek and the fire extinguished.

## Anglo-Java Meeting

A Suggestion  
It has been suggested that in  
view of the general and wide-  
spread interest manifested by  
Anglo-Java shareholders in the  
forthcoming annual meeting, the  
management and directors would  
be well advised to transfer the  
place of meeting from that at  
present advertised to one offer-  
ing accommodation for a large  
crowd.

## German Dynamiter Of Peabody Factory Gets Life Sentence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Toronto, March 9.—The German  
who dynamited the Peabody factory  
at Walkerville has been sentenced to  
imprisonment for life.

## Britain Holds 13,821 German War Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 9.—In the House  
of Commons, Mr. H. J. Tennant,  
Under-Secretary of State for War,  
said that there were 13,821 German  
prisoners in Great Britain and  
32,151 interned aliens.



trated Vaux, but were driven out with the bayonet.

There was an intermittent bombardment in Woivre. The French carried out a clever little coup de main in Bois Le Pretre, taking a number of prisoners.

The French bombardment in the Argonne continues.

**Claim 4,000 French Prisoners**

London, March 9.—A German communiqué claims the capture of 55 officers, 3,277 men, 19 guns and much war material at Forges and Regneville and 11 officers, 700 men and a few machine-guns at Fresnoy.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday:—Near Grenay, there has been trench-mortar fighting, during which we considerably damaged the enemy's defences. Last night, the enemy sprang a mine near the Ypres-Commines railway, without doing any damage. Today, our artillery bombarded the vicinity.

By exploding a mine east of La Yende, we interrupted the enemy's mining. The enemy shelled our position east of Vermelles.

General Haig reports today: Last night, we repulsed a small attack near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Today, the enemy sprang a mine near Givency, but made no infantry attack. There was considerable artillery activity on both sides about Ypres.

### Germans Retake Position

#### At Maison de Champagne

(Ostasatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram (delayed).

—Headquarters, via London, March 7.

—Western theater.—East of Maison de Champagne, the Germans recaptured the position which the French occupied on February 11. Two officers and 150 men were made prisoners.

North-east of Lachalade, after important mining operations, the Germans slightly pushed forward their positions.

In the Meuse district, on the western bank, the artillery fire has again been lively. East of the river, the artillery fire has been maintained at medium violence. Apart from some engagements of reconnoitering parties, no hand-to-hand fighting has occurred.

In the Woivre district, the Germans captured the village of Fresnoy; the French are still holding a few houses at the western boundary. The French lost more than 300.

A German airship heavily bombarded the railway establishment at Bar-le-Duc.

Headquarters, March 9.—Western theater.—At many places on the front, there has been an increased intensity of the artillery activity on both sides. The French have reconquered the western part of the farm Maison de Champagne, where hand-grenade fighting occurred yesterday.

#### Vaux Is Stormed

West of the Meuse, in the Bois des Corveaux, the Germans are occupied with cleaning the last French strongholds. East of the Meuse, in order to shorten communication between Douaumont and the Woivre positions, the two Posen reserve regiments Nos. 6 and 12, under the command of General von Guretzky-Cornitz, in a brilliant night attack, stormed the village and armored fortress of Vaux, together with numerous connecting fortifications.

In a great number of air-fights, in the Verdun region, the German aviators had the upper hand. Three of the enemy's aeroplanes were shot down.

All the German aeroplanes returned, but several of the brave pilots were wounded. The enemy's troops in the villages west and south of Verdun were heavily bombed.

A French air squadron attacked Metz, killing two civilians and damaging several dwelling-houses. In the air-combat, the aeroplane of the French air-squadron's captain was shot down. The captain was made a prisoner; his companion was dead.

Eastern theater.—The Russian attacks against the German advanced position were nowhere successful. It is now reported that a German airship, during the night of March 8, attacked the railway at Minsk and the enemy's troops at Mir.

#### Russians Defeated

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, March 7.—Russian theater.—Detachments of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army, near Karpilosek, drove the enemy from their entrenched position and lodged themselves in it. North-west of Tarnopol, an Austro-Hungarian detachment drove the Russians from a 1,000-meters trench, which has been filled up. At this place and on the Bessarabian frontier, the artillery has been more active on both sides.

Vienna, February 8.—Russian theater.—On the front of Archduke

Joseph Ferdinand's army, there have been intermittent engagements.

Vienna, March 9.—Italian theater.—Bad weather is hindering the activity. Only in the region of Col-di-Lana and San Michele artillery engagements have occurred.

Berlin, March 8.—According to the Athens newspaper Neustasy, the Greek Government notified the Greek authorities of the German Government's intention to treat hostile armed merchantmen as men-of-war and of the German advice to the Greeks to entrust neither their lives nor goods to such armed merchantmen.

**Armed Liners Controversy**

In the Koelnische Zeitung, the expert on international law, Dr. Teich, discusses the question whether the present German attitude towards armed British merchantmen implies a change of the international law during the war. Dr. Teich states that the international law is only valid by the consent of the civilized nations.

The former British pretence, according to which armed merchantmen were admitted by international law, has never been agreed to by Germany. The British claim for the admission of armed merchantmen, is, therefore, only a one-sided declaration and its present refusal consequently does not imply a change of the nations' law.

This fact is also proved by the text of international treaties, as, for instance, that of the Hague Convention, where armed merchantmen have never been mentioned. Thus, the seventh Hague Convention of 1907 only recognizes the changing of merchantmen into men-of-war.

Dr. Teich mentions the Scandinavian legal opinions, which likewise protest against the admission of armed merchantmen, as this would obliterate the rules of the Seventh Hague Convention of 1907 about the changing of merchantmen into men-of-war.

### Government Troops

#### Occupy Moyucha

(Continued from Page 1)

will come to Peking at an early date to reorganize the Cabinet. He will be replaced by Chang Hsi-luan, former Changchun of Mukden and at present a member of the State Council.

The Government has confiscated 34,000 dollars of antimony shares held by the rebel General Tso Ao in the Huachang Company in Hunan. The authorities in the other provinces are instructed to deal with the property of Tso Ao in the same way.

According to investigations made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Trade, the annual output of coal in China amounts to 24,030,632 tons.

#### Hunanese Appeal To Peking

A large gathering of Hunan merchants in Shanghai gathered yesterday afternoon in a house in Hupeh Road to discuss the situation in Hunan. The following decisions were reached:

1. A telegram shall be sent to the government to plead for the Hunan people that the government troops ordered to Hunan shall not disturb the people, or loot as they have done before.

2. Changsha being the chief city of Hunan shall be particularly protected. A telegram shall be sent both to the government and the Hunan army, that no battle shall take place at or near Changsha, so the poor people may take refuge in that city.

3. The Hunan people in Shanghai and other parts of the country shall plan to raise a handsome sum of money to relieve the poor people of the cities in south and west Hunan where the war already has extended.

4. A petition shall be sent to the government requesting it to send troops to east and south Hunan to protect cities where numerous tufel are looting.

5. The Hunan community in Shanghai shall contribute money to send two Hunanese to proceed to the Hunan war zone and make a thorough investigation of the conditions there.

#### Concentration at Luchow

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports: A Canton telegram says that a number of battalions of Kwangsi troops, under General Lu Jung-ting, the Chiangchun of Kwangsi, are reported to be concentrating at Luchow.

**Japan Strictly Neutral**

The Japanese authorities deny the report that Japan will take a positive attitude in regard to the present situation in China and state that Japan will not take any such step, unless the situation further needs it, but, if the interests of foreign Powers and life and property of Japanese in China are affected Japan will take opportune steps. However, the question whether Japan will recognize the revolutionary army as belligerents will not be decided until the development of the events justifies it.

If the southern army succeeds and establishes a provisional Government, Japan will continue her attitude of strict neutrality.

### PACIFISTS ARE VICTORS

#### IN CLERICAL DEBATE

Federation of Churches, After Vigorous Discussion, Votes Down Preparedness

**DISAGREE OVER MILITARISM**

Dr. Sullivan Thinks It Impossible in U. S.—Dr. Lynch Holds It Is Menace

New York, January 25.—Preparedness for war was vigorously defended yesterday in the annual meeting of the New York Federation of Churches, held in the Assembly Hall of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at 1 Madison Avenue, but the advocates of peace finally won and passed their resolutions.

The Rev. Dr. William Laurence Sullivan, associate pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church, in the affirmative, and the Rev. Dr. William Payson Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church and trustee of the Church Peace Union, in the negative, debated the question, "Does the United States need larger armament?"

According to the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, no time is to be lost in adequately preparing this nation for defense.

He said that it was the tendency of ministers to see good in everybody, but that all the same the facts had to be faced, and men and nations had to be considered as they were, not as one would have them be.

"Our attitude to the question," said the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, "will depend upon the vividness of our sense of reality. If we appreciate the real world as it is—a world marked by the cupidities of nations, the brutalities of government, and the perfidy of statesmen—we must recognize that no right is safe unless protected and no liberty secure unless defended. It is part of foresighted statesmen to prepare resistance against the cupidities which covets what we possess and against that perfidy which would stop at no means to get it."

"As for militarism, the people of America are in about as much danger of becoming cannibals as militarists. There is not a single mind in the United States that believes in that degree of aggression that constitutes militarism. If we have any sense of responsibility for liberty we should not permit that liberty to be open to attack in a world of scoundrels."

The Rev. Dr. William S. Hubbard said he resented the imputation that officers of the army and navy sought to promote war, and said that they were not leading in any campaign for preparedness.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, editor of Christian Work and one of the Secretaries of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, deprecated the hysteria of preparedness, as he called it, for he believed there should be a more gradual form of preparation. The present methods seemed to him to make too much excitement in the country. Especially did he oppose the growth of a military autocracy.

"Militarism," he declared, "threatens democracy. Democracy is the diffusion of government among the people. Militarism centralized government at a national capital. One may see how it worked in the countries of Europe. Every soldier added to the army, every gunboat to the navy, means a threat to democracy."

The debate was followed by a rising vote on the resolution: "Resolved, that the voting representation of the New York Federation of Churches now present heartily indorses the program of the League to Enforce Peace." There were a few who voted against the resolution, but it was decided to call the decision unanimous and so to report to the league.

The Rev. Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary of the federation, and chairman of the Economic Conditions Committee, read a paper on "The Historic Precursors of the League to Enforce Peace."

Herbert S. Houston, the Treasurer of the League to Enforce Peace and Vice President of Doubleday, Page and Co., publishers, spoke on the theme, "International Commerce as a Means of Conserving Peace." He said that the object of the league was to make use of the great economic pressure of commerce to maintain peace among the nations and to sustain the decrees of a great world court.

### DEATH OF SEQUAH

Johannesburg, Feb. 7.—Sequah, the most famous itinerant "quack" of the last thirty years, has just died penniless here in hospital at the age of seventy-two. He was formerly in the London police force and acquired his professional knowledge in America. He was born in Cornwall and made and spent fortunes amounting to a million.

(Sequah paid a notable visit to Shanghai some years ago. "Old China Hands" still delight to recall his teeth-pulling exhibitions with the Chinese as his patients.)

### YEARNINGS OF YOUNG

#### GERMANY ARE STUDIED

Thought Crystallizing for a Democracy Which Shall Be Realized After War

**NEW ECHOES IN PRUSSIA**

Difficulty of Discovering What The People Really Want For Their Own Good

By Garret Garrett

Berlin, December 30.—Whatever has been wrong in Germany will come right at last—"after the war." The phrase is on every mouth. So many things will be very different then. Much that should have been changed long ago will change immediately, almost automatically—"after the war." Great concessions will be made to the people.

That is a prediction one hears continually, like a popular refrain. It rises in Prussia and returns as an echo from the trenches in Flanders. Its fulfillment is taken for granted. Why not? The people will have fought and won the war. The people will have made terrific sacrifices. Therefore, concessions will have to be made to them. That seems highly probable. It has happened before, after the seven years' war, and again after the Franco-Prussian war. One does not doubt it, even though it is an opinion in which Germans of all classes and beliefs too readily concur.

This riddle begins where a riddle should end. It begins when you ask for the answer.

"Yes, yes," the German critic of Germany says, as a finality, "things will be very different after the war."

"But how and wherein?" one asks. "This has been said again and again, and yet nobody who says it seems to know for certain what the people want."

To this challenge a Socialist member of the Reichstag, after some reflection, answers: "I suppose I could define it by saying that the people want a larger measure of formal liberty." He pronounced the phrase carefully, in a way to betray the fact that he has just invented it.

"But formal liberty—that is yet a very vague thing, barely more definite than concessions. Make it personal to yourself. What kind of formal liberty do you want? In what ways are you chafed by things as they are?"

He looks surprised. "Personally I do not want any more liberty, formal or informal. Of course," he goes on to say, as if the other had not been serious, "the one thing the people really do want is a reform of the Prussian suffrage law."

And so many Germans say when they begin to be specific about the things that will be politically different after the war. They sometimes get no further, as it takes one whole sitting first to make the Prussian suffrage law intelligible and then properly to denounce it. This is a law under which the right of suffrage is exercised by the people in three groups, according to the amount of taxes they pay. The rich, who pay one-third of all the taxes, elect one-third of the Prussian House of Parliament; the middle class, who pay the second third of taxes, elect another third, and the mass of the people, whose taxes constitute the balance, elect by all their ballots the other third.

The law ought to be changed. The Imperial Government has said that it should be changed. Everybody says it is a reflection upon the political genius of the Prussian people for so absurd and undemocratic a law to stand. One may travel the length and breadth of Prussia and then the length and breadth of the German Empire, asking every one if the law ought not to be changed, and every one will answer alike. If the law has any friends, even among those who are believed to benefit by it, they are not vocal. The Imperial German Government has put the seal of its disapproval upon the law. After that, who can be for it? And yet, strange to say, the law stands unreformed, and goes on not being changed, in an absurdly oblivious way. It is so with many other laws in Germany. They are obeyed long after every one thinks them obsolete, every one complaining of the trouble they cause, only because they are laws. First the habit of obeying a law has to be outlived, and then it is possible to change the law.

One cannot help feeling at length a kind of secret sympathy for the friendless and slow-doomed Prussian suffrage law; law one suspects, too, that its fruits are perhaps better than they ought to be, else the tree had been destroyed before. So, when one finds a radical Socialist to whom the great European war will have been a calamity blind and purposeless unless it gives the Prussian the political mindedness to change his suffrage law, one is tempted to be perversely conservative.

"Granted that the Prussian suffrage law is wrong, yet the Prussian Government is in many ways a very good Government, is it not?"

"It is," he says, quite generously. "The Prussian Government is incorruptible, efficient, and just."

"It has evolved what is perhaps the best system of taxation in the world, and has distinguished itself remarkably in the second most important field of Government activity, namely, that of education."

To this he readily assents. "But," he adds, "there is perhaps no Government in the world so unsympathetic so callous to the psychology of the

people governed as the Prussian Government is."

"Nevertheless, if you were to judge a Government not by its methods or principles of being, but by its material results alone, you would have to pronounce very favorably on the Prussian Government?"

He admits it. One comes now to the ultimate question: "Do the German people want efficient government above everything else? Between a Government that is efficient and unsympathetic and one that is inefficient and sympathetic which would they choose?"

"A Government," he says, ought to be both efficient and sympathetic."

But one may easily believe that the yearning for democracy which underlies all the new political consciousness of Germany is in some degree a reaction from unsympathetic government.

Or again one hears a distinguished, clear-headed, imaginative editor speak calmly of the revolution that will take place after, and largely as a result of the war. At the third or fourth repetition of the word one feels obliged to make sure of understanding.

"Please," one says, "will you indicate what you mean by a revolution in Germany?"

"Oh, I hope you don't think I mean the kind of revolution that takes place in the streets?" he asks, surprised and a little bit pained.

"No," one says quickly, "no, of course not; but it is well to be sure of what we do mean."

Here is one who can enter into the very spirit of your problem. He knows exactly what you mean when you say that Germans talk of the great political concessions that are to be made to the people after the war, and who then, on being pressed for a formulation of the people's demands, become suddenly and all very vague in their notions. The truth, this editor can tell you, is that Germans do not understand what they want, and cannot yet clearly specify what they need. But what they want and need is a greater measure of parliamentary government. From that all other things are bound to flow. The English and the Americans are far ahead of Germans in both the theory and practice of parliamentary government. Neither the English nor American pattern, however, would be suitable exactly for Germany. He imagines a compromise, a system under which the Ministers would be responsible to a German Parliament, as they are not to the Reichstag, and yet a system in which the Parliament, of course, would not control the Ministers. That is what the people want—a ministry responsible to, but not controlled by, the people in Parliament represented. That is the kind of revolution he meant.

"It is difficult," you say, "but clear enough except for one thing. You want a Parliament which shall be invested with more power whereas the Reichstag as now constituted has not known how to utilize the power it already has. Is that not the case?"

"Yes," he says, "that is the case."

It is perhaps easier for a stranger than for a German to see what the German people want is to be more political, to learn how to be, and to gain thereby a greater power of direct interference in their own affairs. They are in the mass an unpolitical people. They admit it, with engaging simplicity. This is true of a people that contributed the only new thing to the sum of modern political theory in the last century, namely, Socialism! but that a people that had produced Marx and his followers should be still so notoriously unpolitical, a century or two behind England, France, and the United States in parliamentary practice, is a contradiction in itself consistent.

The German character cannot help contradicting itself in what it is and in what it does. An incompetent Parliament, afraid to use its own power, contradicts a proficiency in practical, militant socialism which is an example to the world. On your way to your room at night you are aided at every step by the most ingenious mechanical devices, including corridor lights that go out automatically the minute you have closed your door, and then in your closet you find the worst and most unmechanical trousers hangers in the world. Their genius for mass organization, mass management for handling people in statistical quantities is enormous; but their handling of a cloakroom crowd would not be tolerated in New York.

The war will make the mass of Germans more political. They cannot be any doubt of that. What will come of it directly may be governed by postbellum economic conditions. If they are very hard, the radical elements may be expected to rise. If they are tolerable, it may take longer to change the Prussian suffrage law as a symbol of concession to the people.

There is bound to be a new Ger-

many, because there is a Young Germany, wonderfully idealistic, very political and unselfishly ambitious. It is without castes, prerogatives or tyrannies. It hates Bismarck politically, because it was he who cruelly suffocated political ambition in the individual, made him a creature of the State, required of him only the virtue of obedience, and left him otherwise free to grumble, to be comfortable and to be irresponsible. It was he who made it impossible for a young man to place his talents at the service of the State, and forced him, instead, to serve science or industry.

So think the representatives of Young Germany. They yearn to dedicate themselves to the State. The old Germany they speak of so scornfully is not the Germany of their grandfathers but that of their fathers. They stretch back their hands to the spirit of 1848. Their idol is Carl Schurz. Of him they say: "In Germany his political talents could never have been utilized. He did not inherit the political privilege; it could not be acquired in Germany in his generation. That will be changed."

Important things are expected of the young men who return from the war. It is widely believed, it is probably true, that more constructive thought and criticism are formulating in the trenches than in all the officialdom of Germany behind. The young men in the trenches write the most wonderful letters. They show new ways of thinking altogether. They contain the crystals of a political philosophy which would create for Germany a democracy peculiarly her very own. What that would be like no one can say for sure. It remains to be evolved. But one can say that what it would not be, according to the ideals of Young Germany. It would not be a bureaucracy. One would not need to have been born by any limited coincidence, or to have inclined his mind in a certain way to certain things in order to become a diplomat, a politician or a Minister. He would need only the credentials of merit, whereas, now—

"Do you know of any reason," asks a representative of Young Germany, himself past 45, "is there any reason why minds of the character and quality that have made German finance first in Europe, German commerce second in the world, and German science what it is should not be capable of directing the affairs of the political State? Science, finance, industry, and commerce get the very best men in Germany. They are picked out of sixty-five million. The State gets inferior men because it has to choose the best it can and, among perhaps two thousand. That makes a difference, doesn't it?"

The distinguished editor with whom you have talked, he who had the theory of an equilibrium of power between Ministry and Parliament—he is claimed by Young Germany. "There," says one of its enthusiasts, "is a man of rare talent. In any proper scheme of things he

could hope to become himself a Minister. A brilliant political career would be open to him. But, instead, he will always remain what he is—unless things are changed." By that was to say, the editor was not one of the two thousand.

To be more political—that is what Germans want. What will be changed most by the war will be themselves, and only in so far as it changes them first will it change anything else. That is well known to Young Germany. It says: "A fine violin cannot make a fine musician. We have already an instrument in Germany on which it would be possible to play a good democratic tune. But we have first to learn how. It is perhaps more important to learn how to play the best possible tune on the instrument we have than to insist at once upon making that instrument over."

For it is true, as everybody knows, that if the people of Germany had the very greatest democratic tune they might have had it long ago. The Reichstag as it stands elected by universal man suffrage is an instrument the possibilities of which have been very imperfectly explored. The performers are beginners. A Reichstag composed of different men could play a tune such as has not been heard in Germany yet. Therefore, it is primarily a question of how deeply the people want what they want. Are they willing to grumble and be irresponsible? Are they of the new or the old Germany—the people in the mass? The answers must be halfing. Why has it been so hard to reform the Prussian suffrage law? Is there not some basic temperamental inhibition which keeps the German unpolitical? To this interrogation one of the highest intellects of Young Germany, one who did reach a great place in the State without having been born to it, gave the following answer:

"Germany is Russia spoiled by western methods. Take the people as you meet them in the streets. Their grandfathers were beaten by their masters. Their grandmothers kissed the hem of their lady's gown. In all of them still there is a drop of slave blood. In time it will disappear. Then, we shall be political really. But for now the average German is obedient and envious—obedient to those whom he instinctively recognizes as having been born to command, and envious of those who rise from his own level to anything higher. My own opinion is that things will change very slowly after the war—things political, I mean."

To construct a picture of the German character of these gloomy pigments would be unfair; but not to put those colors in at all would be untruthful. There is strictly no such thing as an average German. There is the German with the drop of slave blood; there is the German without it. There is the political German and the unpolitical German. There is every kind of person in Germany that can be found anywhere else. The proportions of X and Y kind to A and B kind determine the national character. The proportions are always changing, and now more rapidly than ever before; but the conditions under which the evolution of political thought is taking place also are changing very rapidly, and will continue to do so until the war ends.

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## SEARCHING SCRUTINY OF GERMANY'S MAN POWER

Military Expert of the London  
Times Studies Teuton  
Losses

2,000,000 STILL IN RESERVE

Can Go on to February, 1917,  
Before Field Force Begins  
To Fall

(By the Military Expert of the Times,  
London)

London, February 9.—When a nation, no matter how determined to persevere to the end in a great war, finds that it is exhausting its supply of men, and can no longer maintain its strength in the field against enemies more fortunately circumstanced, it is driven to make peace on the best terms that it can get, knowing that if it delays until strengths are worn away it must accept any terms, no matter how onerous.

The question of German numbers and casualties has therefore interested us all deeply from the first. But few of us have been in accord on this subject. We are not all agreed about the number of men that Germany can find to fight, and we are even more divided about German losses. The Germans have all the elements necessary for exact calculation, but we do not completely possess them. For the Germans it is a problem of simple mathematics. It is not so for us. There is a wide margin for conjecture and supposition in our calculations. We find ourselves in the normal atmosphere of war, which is one of uncertainty, and we have to pick our way through the dim twilight as best we can. Here come in temperament, prejudice, and partisanship. The wildest estimates are given without one of us being able explicitly to contradict them.

For these reasons most of us have not been able to attach more than relative value to the figures presented to us. We think that we know the number of males of military age which Germany possessed at the outbreak of war. We can even approximately distribute them amongst the various trades, professions, and occupations. But the maximum numbers which each trade can afford for purposes of war is a matter of estimation for us; we are not quite sure how many men have been taken above and below the military age; we are not sure how many Germans liable to serve were abroad at the declaration of war and are still unable to return home, and, in fact, our basis of calculation is not as firm as we could wish. Then, though we have the German casualty lists, which few people have seen, and fewer still understand, we are not positive that they are accurate, and in any case they do not tell us the temporary and permanent losses from sickness, while the number of wounded who actually return to the fighting line is again a matter of conjecture. Thus we see that no one here can speak *ex cathedra* on this subject, and that the best estimate can only be an approximation to the truth.

Maximum Numbers Available  
When we endeavor to come to closer grips with this problem we naturally ask ourselves how many men Germany possesses fit to serve, and what proportion of men, in each

of the grand divisions of occupations, can be taken for the Army. We then see that Germany had a little over 18,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 45 when the war began, and we proceed to distribute these as best we can, according to the information at our disposal; for example, something under two and a half millions to agriculture, the same number to mining and metal working, and so on through all the various trades, not forgetting the railways, posts, and telegraphs. So far we are on fairly sure ground.

But when it becomes a question how many of these men can be taken from each grand division we are reduced to estimation. We cannot allow much help to the German Army from the half million or more men employed upon railways, posts, and telegraphs, and so most of these people may at once be written off, useful though they are at their own business to the Army. We probably should not take more than half the men who are employed upon industries which support the railways and the telegraphs, while from miners, metal workers, the textile trades, leather workers, and provision merchants we should be generous if we attributed to the Army much over 60 per cent. of the whole. From agriculture we might expect from 70 to 80 per cent. of the hands to be withdrawn, and perhaps the figure may be higher on account of the prisoners employed in the fields and the extension of female labor. From the building, quarrying, and allied trades we might assume that over 75 per cent. may be withdrawn, and the same figure is fair for the fishermen, for men of independent means, and for the very poor. On this estimation we arrive at the figure of a little over 9,000,000 as the maximum number which can be called up, but we have to add to this number each yearly class as it reaches the age of 18, and such men over the age of 45 as are either called upon or retained with the colors. The latter category may provide 300,000 men of those not yet called up, but they would have little military value. As for the young contingents, the class of 1916 is already incorporated. That of 1917, less volunteers, gives about 350,000 men at the depots, while the class of 1918, when called up, will be about the same. These young contingents are included in the 9,000,000 men above mentioned.

### The Field Armies

There are at present some 170 German divisions in the field. These, with the cavalry, army troops, and an unusually high proportion of artillery and technical services, have a normal establishment of 3,600,000 or thereabouts when units are up to strength. This has rarely been the case in the past except at the opening of the war, and we have usually found German companies to average 175 men instead of 250. But recently companies 300 strong have been reported in the West, and it is always best to assume that strengths are complete so as to spare ourselves disappointments. We can take 3,600,000 as approximately the aggregate establishment, at all events, of the German Armies.

There are many ways of estimating and checking the German casualties. There are estimates made by Allied commanders in the field, which are, to put it mildly, rarely under the mark. There is the analogy of the losses of the Allies, and there are statistics scattered through German Parish Magazines and the reports of Trades Union and other societies. Lastly, there are the German official casualty returns, which, on the whole, though not entirely to be trusted, are worthy of respect. Concerning these lists there has been a great deal of unnecessary ignorance and mystification. They are published in the Reichsanzeiger or Official Gazette, and are numbered consecutively in Ausgaben, or

editions. The lists for Prussia, including those of the minor States, and for Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurttemberg, have each their own numbering, but all of them appear together in the supplements above mentioned. These lists are exceedingly voluminous. Some lazy foreign correspondents add up the Prussian lists by multiplying the number of pages which they fill by the average number of names in each page, but this leads to considerable divergence from the truth, since there are always long lists of corrections.

A carefully-compiled addition of these casualties gives the following totals of killed, died, wounded, and missing reported during each month:

1914.	Totals.
August .....	9,213
September .....	125,423
October .....	279,757
November .....	235,235
December .....	201,952
Total .....	851,630

1915.	Totals.
January .....	163,801
February .....	96,241
March .....	135,834
April .....	135,302
May .....	107,034
June .....	182,786
July .....	159,977
August .....	146,193
September .....	170,081
October .....	184,909
November .....	190,862
December .....	66,435
Total .....	1,739,455

1916.

January..36,000 approximately.  
This list shows a total of 2,627,085 casualties for the whole of Germany and for all fronts, from the first day of the war till the end of January of this year. Mr. Tennant gave the figures up to December 31, 1915, at 2,535,768, which is nearly the same allowing for the difference in dates, but the lists are so intricate and bulky that probably no two calculations will be exactly in agreement. Mr. Tennant also showed that, of the total casualties, there were 588,986 killed, 24,080 died, 1,566,549 wounded, and 356,153 missing and prisoners.

Can we trust these casualty lists? Up to a point we probably can. They are often belated, but so are ours. They contain many errors which are subsequently rectified, but so do ours. They only contain the names of some men who have died of sickness, probably in the army zone, and omit altogether, as do ours, the names of men invalided, and the floating population of hospitals and sanatoria. There are some who distrust these lists profoundly because dead found by us often cannot be traced in the returns, and because the previously wounded amongst our prisoners have no mention, sometimes, in the lists. There are the elements for a charge of wilful deception, but on the whole, considering the immense difficulty of rendering accurate statistics, the charge is not made out. We must remember that whole units occasionally disappear with their records, and that in Germany gaps at the front are filled up in the quickest way, regardless of the territorial system, and in a few cases without regard even to State limits.

### Net Permanent Loss

This figure of 2,627,085 casualties for 18 months gives us a monthly average of nearly 146,000 casualties, but in order to arrive at the net waste we have to deduct the wounded who return to the front, and to add the men invalided and the float-

ing population of hospitals and sanatoria. Here again we are in the region of estimate and conjecture. The German Medical Service boasts that they return to the ranks a very high percentage of the wounded, claiming this figure in some cases to be 84 per cent., but assuredly many of these are only fit for service in the interior at the best, and it is probably fair to suppose that 25 per cent. of the wounded are permanently out of action.

If we assume that 50 per cent. of the whole number of wounded return to the front, we have to reduce the total casualties by 790,000, and the monthly net wastage from 146,000 to 102,000. To this figure we have per contra to add the invalided men, the number of whom may amount to 35,000 a month, or may be more or less; and we have to bear in mind the floating population of the sick in hospitals, which may be 150,000, or again more or less. All things considered, the net permanent loss of the German Army during the past 18 months of war may be approximately estimated at 2,627,085 total casualties, minus 790,000 wounded returned to the front, and plus 630,000 invalided and 150,000 sick in hospitals, or on the whole estimate a net loss of nearly 2,600,000 in round figures, and an average monthly loss of a little over 144,000 men. These are at all events the minimum losses, and if we care to make a moderate addition for omissions and errors we can approximately place the monthly casualties at 150,000 and the total net losses at 2,700,000 out of action for good.

### When Will Drafts Fall?

Now if we add 3,600,000 of the field armies to the 2,700,000 of the casualties we have the figure of 6,300,000, which we must deduct from the 9,000,000 representing the maximum number available for service. This gives us 2,700,000 men still available in reserve and in Germany. Not all these can be added to the armies in the field, for there are lines of communication to be guarded, the coast and neutral frontiers to be watched, garrisons to be found, prisoners to be guarded, and all sorts of other services to be performed. But, even if we add 300,000 for men over 45, and leave 400,000 in the interior, we must in prudence admit that there may still be 2,000,000 men liable to be brought forward to reinforce the armies in the field, and that the strength of these armies will not begin to fail until the supply is exhausted.

When will this moment come? The answer is that it depends entirely upon the rate of casualties which in its turn depends upon the efforts of the Allies. Last spring we had a French semi-official statement that the German reserves would be exhausted in 1915, but this statement was based upon the rate of German losses in 1914, and this rate has not been maintained. If the Germans lose 250,000 men a month in the months ahead of us they will exhaust their power of reinforcement by September next, but if the rate of loss is 150,000 a month, then obviously the field armies can go on till February, 1917, and only after that date will begin to fall away. Finally, if we dispose of no more Germans per month than we did during the month which has just elapsed—namely 36,000—there is no particular reason, on the basis of numbers alone, why we should set any particular term upon the war.

If we insist upon fighting Turks and Bulgars and what not, instead of Germans, we make a great mis-

take. We have only one enemy that counts, and whose fall will bring his confederates down with him. We should, therefore, concentrate upon him, act against him offensively with all our might, recall all useless detachments, liquidate all foolish adventures which waste our armies while causing the Germans no loss, and act defensively with the least possible numbers in every theater other than the principal. This should be the cardinal plan of the war, and victory is assured if it is pursued relentlessly.

## POLIVANOF, TSAR'S WAR MINISTER, IS CONFIDENT

Munitions Crisis a Sinister  
Memory, But Only a Memory  
He Declares

Paris, February 8.—In an interview with the special correspondent of the *Journal at Petrograd*, General Polivanoff, Russian Minister of War, said:—  
“The munitions crisis which had made itself felt at the end of 1914 reached an acute stage a year ago. In May and June, 1915, the position was tragic. The Russian Army was absolutely forced to retreat solely from lack of shells. The position was the more poignant because, from the point of view both of the bravery of the men and the methods of fighting everything was in favour of the Russians winning.”

“Today I tell you categorically that the munitions crisis no longer exists. It is a thing of the past, a sinister memory, but only a memory. In September, 1915, the first results of our labours became evident. Our batteries began to make their action felt by the enemy, who had been accustomed to take no notice of them. Almost everything had to be created, for we were used to receiving much from abroad, particularly from Germany. It has been an absolute revolution, an absolute transformation of our industrial activity and almost of our customs.”

“Thanks to the mobilization of the great mass of men ordered some months ago and the doubling of the number of our depots, we have now a permanent reserve of a million and a half of young recruits, which will permit us to feed the various units without sending to the front men with insufficient military training. Behind the four Allies there are the natural resources of the whole universe. Behind the Army of the Central Powers are exhaustion and shakiness. There is only one way to express our final success and that is in the words—the war will continue to the end.”

## DAMROSCH UN-HYPHENATED

He Answers Attack Made on Him  
By a Berlin Newspaper

New York, January 27.—Walter Damrosch has written to Musical America a letter in answer to an attack made on him by the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin based on an interview published in *The New York Times*. The letter reads:

To the Editor of Musical America:  
Your issue of January 15 has just been forwarded to me here, and I am very much astonished at the assertion by the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin, to which your Mephisto refers, that I had given an interview to *The New York Times* in which I claimed that German Kultur was just so much humbug. No such interview ever appeared in *The New York Times*, nor could I have made such a preposterous assertion.

It is true that I am an American—and un-hyphenated. It is also true that I am not in sympathy with some of Germany's present-day political ideals and ambitions, but my admiration for Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, and Wagner, and for all the hundreds of great men who have given Germany its prominent place in science and art is as great as ever, and my personal and artistic relations with Germany are so close that I should be very sorry to have them clouded by the willful and malicious lies of the *New York* correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung*.

My father was born in Germany, but came to this country at the age of 40.

He gave it the last and best thirteen years of his life, and during that time founded the New York Symphony Society, the New York Oratorio Society, and the German Opera at the Metropolitan Opera House. He became an enthusiastic and loyal American citizen, but without giving up his love for the land of his birth. Since his all too early death in 1885 I have endeavored during thirty-one years of professional life to follow and imitate his illustrious example. It is not for me to say whether I, too, have contributed a proper share toward developing among my fellow Americans a love and understanding for German art. My record must speak for me, but I cannot admit that because I come of German parentage I should be compelled to subscribe to all the political ambitions of that country today.

The citizens of Germany are showing a heroism and self-sacrifice in this war which is marvelous, but so are the French and the English, and so are the Italians and the Belgians. In every country mothers are weeping over the senseless murder of their sons. Their heroism is not due to national or racial causes. It is a universal trait, and we in this country, who are born of many lands, can best understand this and can see that most of the racial antagonisms and national jealousies among the people of Europe are artificially nurtured by cold-blooded Governments of commercial greed. If my beliefs, as stated above, stamp me as a “renegade” I am quite content to bear that title to the end.

Yours very respectfully,  
WALTER DAMROSCH,  
Conductor New York Symphony Orchestra.

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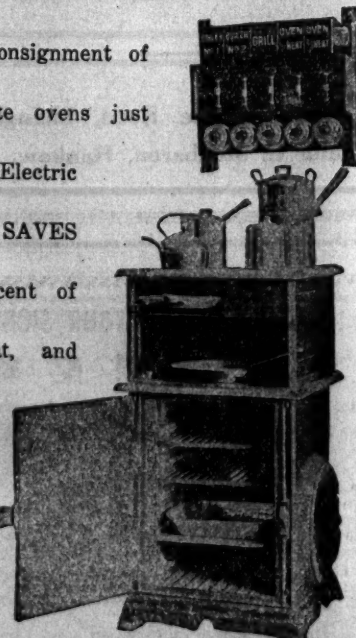
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## No. 1. The Journey To Petrograd

Meanwhile, greatly to her credit, Sweden plays a part not less important than that of Switzerland in caring for the wounded and the prisoners of war. From her own Red Cross Society, of which active local committees are established all over the country, she sends comforts and clothing regularly and in abundance to prisoners in Germany and Russia; her railway system gladly suffers great inconvenience in transporting, almost daily, huge consignments of letters and parcels and cases of food and wearing apparel from the Russian frontier, at the extreme north of the Gulf of Bothnia, to Russian prisoner camps in Germany, and from Germany to her nationals interned in Russia. Then, at stated intervals, Sweden undertakes the conveyance in her hospital

passengers into Russia. I felt at once my old Cross work begins; for here are two large establishments, the one to receive the German disabled soldiers, returning to Germany from Russia as incapacitated for further military service, after their long train journey from Petrograd, the other to rest and refresh the Russian *grands blesses* from Germany and to welcome them back to their native land. I am glad to be able to say how favourably I was impressed by both of these establishments: cheerful, clean, and comfortable; just the sort of places that one would be really thankful for if one were in similar case to those for whom they are prepared.

And so to Petrograd; yet another long night and another long day and evening, and then another day, but, in the circumstances, remarkably comfortable; travelling, as on the previous days ever since we landed in Scandinavia, through interminable forests of pine trees, until at last we steal silently at midnight into the snow-wrapped capital of Russia.

Saladino, who returned yesterday from Italy on the liner America, said that the American Red Cross is to present a three-ton motor truck to the Italian Red Cross. He volunteered to join the organization, but was informed that no foreigners were permitted to work with the Italian Army in any branch.

He said that about 800 wounded soldiers arrived in Milan daily and that the American Red Cross had frozen feet and hands through the rigors of the climate on the Alps. The Italian women have opened offices in all the principal cities, where all kinds of help is given to the soldiers and to be made into garments for the soldiers.

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At the special request of the widow the funeral was divested of all military honours. The chief mourner was the son of the late General, accompanied by Baron van Hoordt. His Excellency the G. G. made a short funeral oration in which he eulogized the late General.

The late General was born in June 1862 and was therefore 54 years of age. He arrived in India per S. S. Samarang in the year 1884 as a Cadet, Sergeant being appointed Lieutenant 5 years after, Captain in 1884, Major in 1903 and Colonel in 1909. He saw service in the expeditions to Atpeh and Djambi and received honours for his services. The late Lieut. General Michelsen, who leaves two sons and a daughter, besides the widow, to mourn his loss, was a Knight of the Willern's Order of the 3rd and 4th class, and a Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion.

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69, Nanking Road Telephone No. 1242

Friday, March 10, 1916

Bar. at Centg., mm.....	762.60	763.00
"    "    Inches.....	30.02	30.03
Variation ± m. for 24 h ..	-3.34	-3.00
Variation ± m. for 12 h ..	-1.49	-0.90
Direction .....	NNE	N
Wind } Kilom per hour ..	85	
" Miles .....	21.7	18.0
Temperature } Cea .....	69.8	68.0
" Fahr. ....	48.4	48.0
Humidity: co .....	100	
Nebulosity: 5-10 .....	10	
Rainfall, mm .....	15.7	11.0
Rainfall, inches .....	0.62	0.43



## THE HOME OF YALE LOCKS



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By Oppen



## Just An Earful By Tad

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A new gent entered with a grip and the clerk at the counter slammed the bell for a boy. CLANG! Up jumped Kelly. He took a swing at the new arrival, hit the elevator boy on the nose, busted the clerk on the gill and raised the greatest hullabaloo ever seen in that joint.

Four or five cops were drawn into the quarrel, and Kelly was subdued. As two big bulls sat on him, Kelly looked up with a blank expression and said: "WHAT ROUND WAS THAT?"

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The funeral took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday at 5 p.m. of the late Mr. Thomas Joseph Shirdan. There was requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church yesterday morning. The cortege left for Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4 p.m. A great gathering of friends was present, and many beautiful wreaths were sent.

Father P. Borman conducted the service, and the following gentlemen acted as pallbearers:—Mr. C. P. Dawson, Mr. R. Macgregor, Mr. P. O'Driscoll, Mr. Egan, Mr. Feely, Mr. F. W. Rowland, Mr. H. Parry and Mr. Strehlneck.

Wreaths were sent by the following:—Mrs. Shirdan and Helen, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harris, Mr. Karl Blecke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mathews McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Darre, Mabel, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Stormes, The Kin Lee Yuen Wharf Examiners, Mrs. D. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wortmann, Mr. H. S. Hocking, Mr. Geo. E. Sherman, Mr. Charles Hill, Mrs. F. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Strike, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Jack, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Drakeford, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Elder, Mr. and Mrs. W. Craig-Martin, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Earle, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Hewett, Mr. A. C. B. Craddock, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Allan, "Katie," Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Harloe and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dreysses, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Landers, M. Leopold Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. G. Caulton, Mr. and Mrs. B. Thompson, Mrs. Stephen J. Grainger, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Kane, Mrs. Mansfield and family, Mrs. G. Harris-Purcell, "Winnie, Lucy, and Rhoda," Slevogt and Co., Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White, Mr. and Misses Ashley, Members of the Customs Club, Mr. F. L. Marshall, Mr. E. A. Strehlneck, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Fabian, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Raeburn, Mrs. de Villard, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Cornfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Fr. Reiber, "Alice," Mr. and Mrs. A. Baines, St. Monica's Society, Mrs. R. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawe, Mrs. and Miss J. Flood, Mr. Henry Parry, Mr. A. R. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Clark, "The Boys," Members of the

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Customs Indoor Staff, Appraising Office Staff.

## Mr. E. Starkey

Mr. Edgworth Starkey died at Chinkiang, last Wednesday. He was 69 years old. Mr. Starkey was the oldest foreign resident of Chinkiang having arrived there in 1871. He became connected with Canny and Co.

Mr. Starkey served eighteen times on the Municipal Council. After over 40 years of hard work in the community his loss is keenly felt.

## Mr. F. T. Jane

## Reuter's Service

London, March 9.—The death is announced of Mr. Fred T. Jane, the well-known naval author and journalist.

## MONKEY BRAND TAKES ROOMS!



## TAKE THE BATHROOM—

## MONKEY BRAND

will make the brass taps sparkle—ensure that the Bath itself be spotlessly white and clean—it will make tilework iridescent—while all the woodwork and paintwork will speak volumes for the wonders of this clean, wholesome non-greasy cleanser and polisher.

How clean and inviting the Bathroom looks after it has been cleaned with Monkey Brand! not a speck of dirt anywhere—everything sparkling, everything spick and span.

## MAKES

COPPER LIKE GOLD—

TIN LIKE SILVER—

PAINT LIKE NEW.

## WON'T WASH CLOTHES!

BENJAMIN BROOKE & CO., LTD.

Agents, Lever Brothers (China) Ltd., 4, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Special for  
TO-DAY.

Divinity Fudge.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

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HIRE SERVICE

\$3.00 per Hour

COUPON BOOKS, containing assorted coupons of \$1.00, 50 cts. and 25 cts. Denominations, may be obtained, for CASH ONLY, at

Reduced Rates

Value \$10.50 at \$10.00

.. \$21.00 .. \$20.00

## At Night.

After a hard day's work, or after unusual physical exertion, take Horlick's, it helps Nature to tone up your system. It is the ideal Food-Drink—its ingredients are Wheat, Malt, and Milk, scientifically combined and put up in powder form in glass jars. Delicious to the Taste. Made in a moment—no cooking.

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- (in England).

**HORLICK'S**  
MALTED MILK



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(Published in Tientsin and Peking Every Evening)

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THE CHINA PRESS



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from  
**Paris and London.**

"The magnificent fight shown by the Clan Mactavish fills us in Grand Fleet with admiration. We sym-

**Offices:** No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai  
and C. Monbaron, Hankow.

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In the case of the *Dacia*, a Hamburg-American vessel, sold at the outset of the war to Edward R. Britton, an American citizen, and seized with her cargo of cotton by France, the position was taken by both France and Great Britain that a transfer must have been effected at least thirty days prior to hostilities to insure recognition by belligerents. A French prize court declared the *Dacia* a fair prize.

The *Brindilla*, a Standard Oil ship, seized by Great Britain, had been given to the United States by the British government as a reward for being turned over to American registry at the beginning of the war.

Friday, March 10, 191

WEATHER.		4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.....		762.50	762.50
" inches .....		30.02	30.02
Variation a m. for 24 h ..		- 3.24	- 3.24
Variation a m. for 12 h ..		- .49	- .49
Wind { Direction .....		NNE	NNE
{ Kilom per hour ..		35	35
{ Miles .....		21.7	21.7
Temperature { Can .....		6°S	6°S
{ Fahr. ....		43.4	43.4
Humidity: 60 .....		100	100
Nebulosity: 5-10 .....		10	10
Rainfall mm .....		35.7	15.0
Rainfall inches .....		0.62	0.24

have been bought by  
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for military purposes

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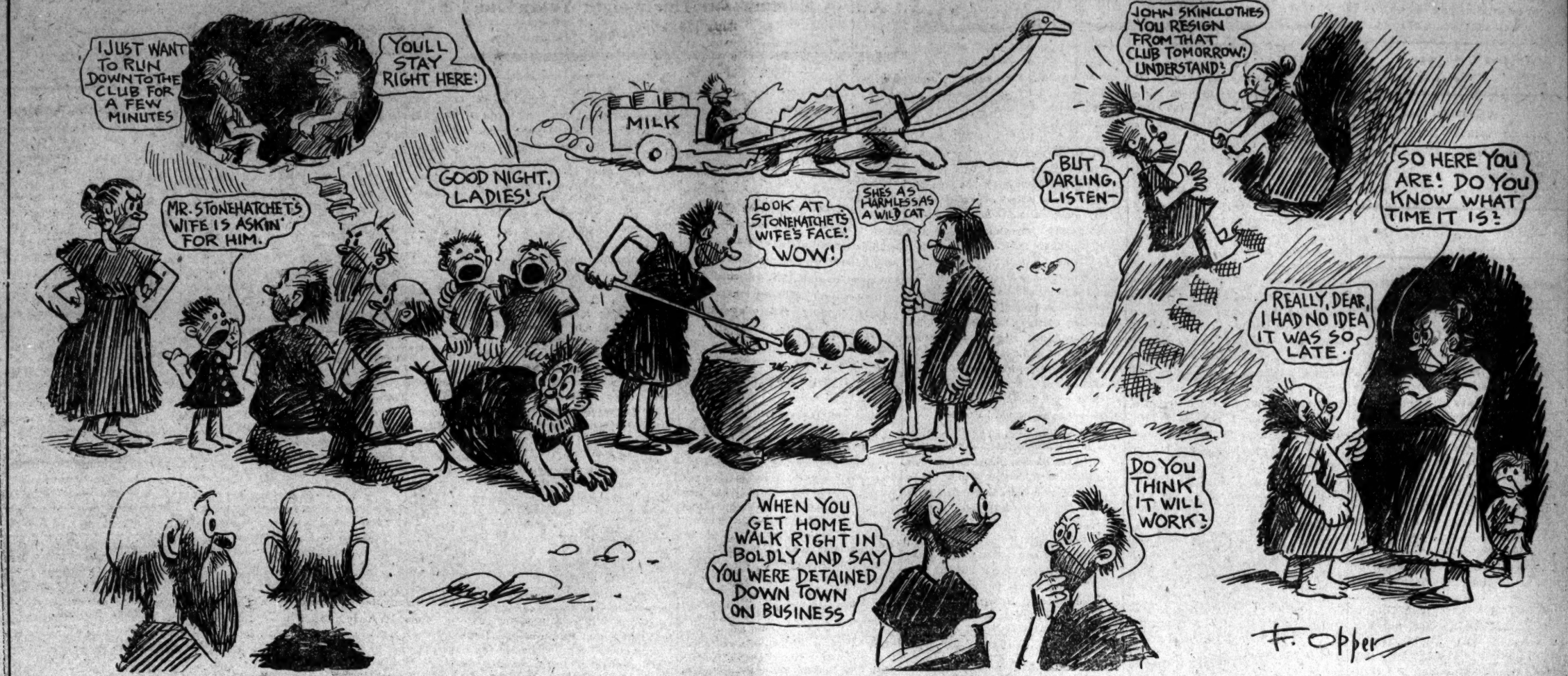
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## AYLMER FINDS TURKISH DIFFICULT TO DISLODGE

## He Attacks Essin Position, Now Strengthened; Inflicts Heavy Loss

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 9.—Official.—General Aylmer, advancing along the right bank of the Tigris, on the 8th, attacked the Essin position, which is seven miles east of Kut-el-Amara, but was not able to dislodge the enemy. He states that the enemy suffered severely and, beyond strengthening their position, have shown no activity. Our casualties were not heavy and the majority of cases are slightly wounded.

## FELL GERMAN SEAPLANE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, March 9.—The French batteries at Dunkirk felled a German sea-plane. The pilot was killed, but the observer, clinging to the floats, was saved by a French destroyer.

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Customs Indoor Staff, Appraising Office Staff.

Mr. E. Starkey

Mr. Edgworth Starkey died at Chinkiang, last Wednesday. He was 69 years old. Mr. Starkey was the oldest foreign resident of Chinkiang having arrived there in 1871. He became connected with Canny and Co.

Mr. Starkey served eighteen times on the Municipal Council. After over 40 years of hard work in the community his loss is keenly felt.

Mr. F. T. Jane

Reuter's Service

London, March 9.—The death is announced of Mr. Fred T. Jane, the well-known naval author and journalist.

## MONKEY BRAND TAKES ROOMS!



TAKE THE BATHROOM—

## MONKEY BRAND

will make the brass taps sparkle—ensure that the Bath itself be spotlessly white and clean—it will make tilework iridescent—while all the woodwork and paintwork will speak volumes for the wonders of this clean, wholesome non-greasy cleanser and polisher.

How clean and inviting the Bathroom looks after it has been cleaned with Monkey Brand! not a speck of dirt anywhere—everything sparkling, everything spick and span.

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COPPER LIKE GOLD—

TIN LIKE SILVER—

PAINT LIKE NEW.

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TO-DAY.

Divinity Fudge.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

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MARKT GARAGE  
HIRE SERVICE  
\$3.00 per Hour

COUPON BOOKS, containing assorted coupons of \$1.00, 50 cts. and 25 cts. Denominations, may be obtained, for CASH ONLY, at

## Reduced Rates

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" \$21.00 " \$20.00

## At Night.

After a hard day's work, or after unusual physical exertion, take Horlick's, it helps Nature to tone up your system. It is the ideal Food-Drink—its ingredients are Wheat, Malt, and Milk, scientifically combined and put up in powder form in glass jars.

Delicious to the Taste. Made in a moment—no cooking.

Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- (in England).

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NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD

Managing Editor.

### WEATHER

Cyclonic circulation between Formosa and Japan. Monsoon along our coasts south of Shanghai. Variable breezes further north.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 11, 1916

### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

### The Right to Protection

(New York Times)

Four of the five "fundamental principles" set forth by the American Institute of International Law in its declaration of the rights of nations there will be unquestioning assent. Every nation has the right to exist and the right to protect itself, but not by unlawful acts against unoffending neighbors; every nation has the right to independence and to work out its destiny in its own way; every nation is before the law the equal of other States composing the society of nations; every nation has the right to exclusive jurisdiction over its own territory and all persons found therein. The question of authority and legal sanction is raised only when the Institute propounds the doctrine of its fifth declaration:

Every nation entitled to a right by the law of nations is entitled to have that right respected and protected by all other nations, for right and duty are correlative, and the right of one is the duty of all to observe.

The right to use and enjoy and to have that right respected is one thing, the right to be protected in use and enjoyment by all other nations, because rights and duties are correlative, is disputable, so much a matter of question that we may suppose the Institute used these words with a conscious and intended limit to their meaning.

The doctrine of the duty to protect and the right to protection has been repeatedly and vigorously insisted on by those who would have had the United States interfere to protect Belgium against the violation of her neutrality and her sovereignty by Germany. The fifth convention signed at The Hague in 1907, declaring that "the territory of neutral Powers is inviolable," has often been cited as the warrant for our interference, although this convention was by its terms inapplicable to the case because not ratified by all the belligerents. Nevertheless, the conventions agreed upon at The Hague are in theory but a formulation of accepted principles of international law. If the interference of the United States was not only warranted but demanded we might have acted upon the general principles of law without regard to any declaration made at The Hague.

Quite independent of the technical insufficiency of The Hague agreement, because not ratified by all the belligerents, there are grounds for non-interference of such validity that in practice they control the habitual policy of nations. The custom is not to interfere, even though an independent and co-equal sovereignty may be imperiled or actually deprived of its recognized rights. In the first place, as such matters go, the help of armed force, even if given with the utmost promptness, would generally come too late to protect rights under threat; and, secondly, as nations do not usually act rashly upon impulse, a rather careful inquiry into the facts of the case, into purposes and provocations, would necessarily precede action. Nations are little inclined to hold court upon the doings of their neighbors, save when their own interests are rather directly involved.

No nation dreamed of interfering when we "took" the Canal Zone, although our action is said to have been described by a high officer of the Government at the time as one "not tainted with legality." Possibly a case might have been made out against us—nobody tried to make one out. By a strict application of the principle that protection is a duty owed we might demand of the Allies at the present moment to be informed of their intentions in Greece. There, too, there would be need for an inquiry, it would be protracted, tedious, very likely unsatisfactory. We should get so much evidence on each side that we might not care to take the responsibility of striking a balance, certainly not of trying to "protect"

## The Handy Man Of The Air

How To Make Him

By N. Pemberton-Billing

(Who resigned his Commission as Squadron Commander in the Royal Naval Air Service to fight for a strong Air Policy. At the Mile End Election he came within a couple of hundred votes of winning.)

One of the best-known men in England with whom I was the other day discussing my scheme for a great air service suggested that the problem of the personnel might possibly prove the greatest of all.

I satisfied him that the tuition of the necessary number of pilots was possible; I satisfied him that the resources of this country could produce the required number of aeroplanes; I convinced him that the American shops would solve the difficulty of engine production, and before we parted I succeeded in obtaining his approval not only for the direction of operations which I propose to deal with later, but also for the question of personnel, the nucleus of which I am now considering.

For the purpose of this article I propose to deal only with the commissioned ranks. On their efficiency rests the success or failure of the service. The men and non-commissioned ranks when enrolled will rapidly take their cue from their officers if a sense of discipline and the spirit of keenness are already present. The selection of these officers is a very difficult task. When one appreciates how much this country owes to the efficiency of her naval and military commanders, and compares the difficulties, both mechanical and personal, which constantly confront the officers of an air service (perhaps only those who understand their duties can appreciate this point to the full), one is, indeed, almost appalled by the magnitude of the problem. Still, if this country is to win this war in the air it has to be faced. I propose to approach it from the bottom of the ladder.

Although eliminating criticism wherever possible, comparisons are necessary. Let us, therefore, admit that to confer upon a youngster who is ignorant alike of drill, tactics, mechanics, and the work of a pilot, his Majesty's commission as a flight sub-lieutenant R.N. is to court disaster. The lad must win his spurs, and in the winning learn the respect for self, superiors, and subordinates which comes only by experience and mastery of his duties.

Therefore I submit that the period of probation and tuition should be not less than three years and not more than five, the age limit for selection being from sixteen to twenty-one years. During this period he would rank as a cadet and should be proud of the title. He would learn to respect the commission to which his experience would in due time entitle him. During these years, in normal times, the first twelve months would be devoted to making a soldier of him, the second to making him into some sort of a sailor, and the third year to turning him into the "handy man" of the air.

Then he would be drafted into his first squadron, an experienced airman and an observer skilled in the use of machine-guns, bomb-dropping, and all the handy work of the air, with a good all-round experience in aeronautical construction and mechanics.

For the remaining two years he would serve as a pilot cadet, and that overweening vanity which now prompts some of the young one-stripers to believe that because they possess the ability to totter around an aerodrome without crashing their machines they are entitled to the immediate receipt of their second stripe would be defeated.

It is this indiscriminate promotion in the past which I blame for much of the confusion of purpose and principle and service jealousy which have reduced our present service almost to impotence. It must be understood, however, that for the duration of the war these counsels of perfection must

Greece because of our finding that she was wrongfully treated.

The natural meaning of this fifth declaration is probably not its intended meaning. If nations imperiled through no fault of their own have a right to protection, it must be a duty to extend that protection. Nations have a fixed habit of neglecting this duty, if the duty exists, and the habitual or uniform behavior of nations is a surer basis for conclusions about international law than the statements of text writers. But the writers of this text, the members of the Institute, append to Declaration V. a citation from a judgment rendered by Chief Justice Waite of the United States Supreme Court,

be adjusted to meet the emergency with which we are faced. With such an adjustment our cadets when qualified would be promoted by seniority plus selection to flight sub-lieutenants.

It must be clearly understood that in an air service it is quite feasible that a young man of twenty-two or twenty-three years may have gained by five or six years' experience the steady qualities and abilities which would justify imposing on him the trust even of the rank of a commander.

Assuming, however, that we are dealing with the average case, his rank would be flight sub-lieutenant, and he would be in command of a sub-section consisting of three machines and his own—four in all. His next step would be to that of flight lieutenant, and he would then take charge of a section consisting of three sub-sections—thirteen craft, his own included.

His next step would be to that of a flight captain. His command would consist of a flight—three sections, that is, forty aeroplanes, including his own. From that rank his next step would be to that of a squadron commander, a position of considerable and isolated responsibility.

He would have under his command five flights of 40 machines, 200 in all; he would cease flying himself, but would direct operations from the expeditionary base. His squadron would also consist of heavy transport planes to render it as mobile as possible, and all the duties, mechanical and otherwise, would be carried out by the pilot cadets. This would eliminate the present burden of non-commissioned ranks and its attendant transport, which has done so much to rob flying of its principal attribute, i.e., mobility. A squadron of today moving with transport has a speed of only 3 miles an hour, whereas by eliminating this transport (which is feasible) mobility would be increased to 80 miles an hour.

Of course it must be understood that at the main base from which this squadron would be drafted transport and non-commissioned ranks would be stationed. A certain portion of these would be drafted to follow or precede the movements of the squadron. A limited amount of requisitions, etc., would be carried by the transport planes of the squadron, the rapid transportation of which squadron would be the only occasion on which the commander would take the air, with the exception of when leading squadron raids. Then he would command operations from one of the two battleplanes employed.

For all practical purposes, allowing for machines in reserve, "spares," etc., out of the suggested total initial production of 5,000 machines we could commission within the next seven months 10 fleets, consisting of 4 squadrons, under the command of a fleet commander, who would be permanently stationed at the headquarters base. These 10 fleet commanders would form the staff of the commander-in-chief, and it is in conference with these men that the commander-in-chief would direct the fighting policy of the service. These 10 fleet commanders would constitute the selection committee, the promotion board, and, in fact, the "be all" and "say all" of the service as a fighting service under its commander-in-chief.

The question of types, experiments, etc., would be entirely outside their province. What they wanted they would requisition from the director of the Aircraft Construction Corps, who would be responsible for all the building, experimental work, and provisioning of this service.

This Aircraft Construction Corps would consist of a director-in-chief, who would have under him a director of engineering, a director of arms and armament, a director of experiments, and a director of stores. The details of their duties and the character and composition of their staffs have involved too much detail to be embodied in this article, nor indeed is it necessary for my present purpose. In my next article I shall deal with the offensive and defensive operations of such a fleet.

reciting that it was the duty of the United States as a member of the society of nations to protect the money of a foreign Government from forgery, and it is declared that the right set forth in Article V. "is to be understood in the sense" in which it was upheld in that decision. That evidently would limit the duty of each nation to its own territory. It would be obligated to see to it that the sovereign rights and acts of other nations were duly respected within its own jurisdiction. That seems to be the necessary interpretation of this broad declaration of right and duty, since the other interpretation runs contrary to international practice.

## MANAGING THE CITY

### XII.—A Commission Thirty-eight Years Old

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20.

—Long before the people of Galveston rescued their city from the ravages of the great storm of 1900 by turning the business of the town over to a commission and thereby started the spread of commission government, Washington had been successfully operated under that system. A commission of three men authorized to administer the affairs of the District of Columbia was created by Act of Congress in June, 1878. A great deal of the beauty, cleanliness, fine paving, artistic lighting and other things which make the city so attractive to residents and visitors, is due to this fact. Two of the commissioners are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and must be residents of Washington. The third commissioner is an officer detailed by the President from the Engineer Corps of the Army.

This Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia is the executive authority and the administrative agency of Washington. Congress passes all general laws, which the commissioners enforce, and makes all appropriations, which the commissioners spend. Municipal regulations for the "safety, comfort and health" of the city are made by the commissioners. The Board of Commissioners is also the public utilities commission of the District of Columbia, with full authority to control and regulate rates and service of street railways, gas and electric companies, telephones and taxicabs.

Nobody in Washington votes on anything. The people have no voice in either national or local affairs. In other words, the city which houses the seat of government of the greatest democracy in the world is an absolute monarchy so far as its citizens are concerned. Good or bad as this system may be in other respects, in one way it is a clear advantage. It gives absolutely equal rights to both sexes. No woman can claim that she is discriminated against politically in Washington. She enjoys every right or privilege enjoyed by a male.

For the upbuilding and upkeep of Washington every man, woman and child in the United States pays six cents a year, which makes the interest of the whole country in the capital city something more than mere sentiment. It is a financial, as well as a patriotic interest. Six cents multiplied by one hundred million people makes six million dollars. That is one half of the city's annual expenditure. The other half is raised by taxation of property and privileges in the District of Columbia.

When the commission form of government was adopted in 1878 Congress had a long and animated row about who should pay the bill. They finally decided to split it fifty-fifty between the people of Washington and the people of the United States. Under this arrangement, and as a result of exclusive control by Congress, the present magnificent city has been built, at a cost of more than two hundred million dollars, exclusive of government buildings, all of which are paid for by the United States. Having footed one half of this bill you are entitled to consider Washington just as much your town as it is the town of the folks that live here and who have paid no more for it than you have.

While the "half and half," as it was called, has produced a magnificent city, it has been the cause of a quarrel between Congress and the people of Washington in recent years. Congress is asking, for instance, why their constituents should be taxed for one-half of the annual bill of the people of Washington. On the other hand, the people of Washington are asking why they should be taxed for one-half of the expense of things that are bought because of the national character of the city. This quarrel has just been thoroughly threshed out before a joint committee of Congress, directed to investigate the "half and half," and it is probable some new basis for the partnership will be established.

The most interesting thing about the city of Washington is that it is a good deal like the giraffe at the circus which caused the old farmer, upon seeing him for the first time, to say, "There ain't no such animal!" Of course, you hear lots about Washington, the newspapers print thousands of columns of news dated Washington. If you address a letter to Washington it gets there. Nevertheless, there is no such city, except in the records of the Post Office Department.

The city of Washington was formally and completely and legally abolished by the Act of 1878. In its place was created the District of Columbia. There is not today one word or line on the statute books which recognizes the existence of such a city as Washington.

For convenience of routine the various offices and departments of the District government are divided by the three commissioners among themselves, but practically all of the business of the District is administered by the three commissioners sitting as a

board. They each receive a salary of \$5,000 a year, are jointly responsible for the activities of five thousand officers and employees and for the expenditure of \$12,000,000 annually. This makes it imperative that they devote all of their time to the city's business. They sit as a board three forenoons a week and transact business very much like a board of directors of a great manufacturing establishment.

Unlike all other government establishments in Washington, the District is not under the Civil Service, yet since the establishment of the commission thirty-eight years ago, appointments and promotions have been made almost exclusively on merit, with the result that a highly efficient organization for the conduct of the District's affairs has been built up. Not a week has passed for the last ten or fifteen years, but what some representative of some American city has come to Washington to find out how best to render this or that municipal service.

In its paving, its public lighting, its sewer system, its water system, its health department, its accounting methods and in many other ways it has for years been a model for other municipalities. In thirty-eight years Washington has never had but one case of peculation on the part of an officer or an employee.

Students of municipal government attribute the efficiency and integrity of the District establishment to the fact that a commission of only three, who cannot dodge responsibility, is given executive control, and to the further fact that the commission is selected by the President of the United States and is continually answerable to him and to Congress.

Two notable achievements have marked the history of commission government in Washington in recent years. One is the work of the commission with regard to public utilities. When it started to regulate public utilities it found that nobody knew anything about the value of the properties of the companies. In view of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has decreed that a utility is entitled to a fair return upon the value of the property used in the conduct of its business, the commissioners saw that before they could intelligently and effectively regulate rates and service they would have to know the real value of those properties. They got an appropriation of \$140,000 and employed experts to make a complete valuation of the two street railways, the electric light company, the gas company, the telephone company and the taxicab companies. This work is nearing completion and when it is done there will be on record for the first time in the history of Washington, actual and accurate information as to the exact amount upon which the utility companies are entitled to earn dividends. Rates will then be fixed on that basis.

The other notable achievement is the District of Columbia workhouse, situated on 1,000 acres of land on the Virginia side of the Potomac River 25 miles below Washington. Six hundred male and one hundred female prisoners are cared for there under "open treatment." They are housed at night in one-story dormitories containing from 100 to 200 persons each. In the day time they are employed at outdoor work or at industrial work in a one-story building, at least one side of which is open to all outdoors. There are no bolts, bars or locks on any of the buildings. The 1,000 acres are not even fenced and the 700 prisoners are watched over by fifty unarmed guards. The net result of five years' operation of the institution is that when prisoners are discharged they are better men and women, physically and morally, than they were when committed—a result just the opposite to that attained by most penal institutions.

The significance of Washington's experience with municipal government is that it has lasted a long time. Of course, since the commissioners are appointed by the President, and not elected by the people, the conditions are different from those in any other American city. Nevertheless, the essential principle of commission government is here, and it has worked well for a long time.

So uniform has the success of commission government been that an extended analysis of its results is scarcely necessary. Sumner has demonstrated that a high-priced city manager is not practicable in small towns, and that a small commission is highly so. The experience of Des Moines shows that a commission government will not be any more efficient than its members, and also that it will make their inefficiency strikingly apparent. Salem, the one city that went back, is too lonely to be significant. Of the other four hundred or more, the vast majority have enjoyed a striking success under the new city management. In most of them, it is a success that has yet to stand the test of time, and promises to stand it well.

One big thing commission government has accomplished everywhere. It has created a new municipal spirit, given the American citizen a new sense of pride and ownership in his home town.

## Concerning War Experts

To Messrs. Belloc, Maude and Co.

By G. N. in The Daily Mail

"And what," asked my wife, as we settled down to our pipes after dinner, "is the worst thing you poor dears have to endure in France?"

The returned warrior luxuriously crossed his legs and gazed contemplatively at the fire. He is rather it in our family just now. Everyone else is either over or under age, except myself, and I had a regrettable difference of opinion with the doctor. I must confess that I rather dread my grandchildren asking me in future years what I did in the Great War. The answer that I was a special constable guarding a brewery seems to me somehow a trifle frivolous and unromantic. But—I digress. *Reverends a nossement.*

"Of course—shelling's nasty, very nasty, at times, and snipers are the devil." Our guest thought deeply. "Mimie is a nasty weapon, and bombs, both ours and theirs, are very dangerous. But, d'you know, I really believe that—speaking personally, mind you—it's war experts." He looked round sadly and sighed.

"War experts?" I exclaimed in surprise. "But before you went out you always used to swear by—"

"That's just it," he interrupted; "I did. The process of disillusion is what has made it so much worse for me. As you say, before I went out I used to swear by those majestic utterances—those sonorous phrases. The fact that in no single case were the prophecies ever fulfilled meant nothing to me. Hope lives eternal—and the reiterated statement made monthly that we should be on the Rhine by Tuesday fortnight was undoubtedly a great comfort. When Tuesday fortnight came and no Rhine I remembered that to err is human, to get paid for it is divine."

"Then I went out to France, where I found that my quotations from the great thinkers became the subject of unseemly mirth. In fact, when I told the colonel that I had it on the best authority from one who knew that the German Army was only being kept up to strength by the employment of incurable epileptics in the third line trenches his reply was unprintable. On my mentioning my authority his reply was still unprintable, ending up with a fervent prayer that he and all others of his kidney would come out and do something instead of writing such drivel, and that if the sniper who had twice grazed his nose was an epileptic he wished to Heaven we had a few in our Army."

"But the habits of youth die hard. True, faint and lingering doubts began to creep in, but I was far from the condition of cynical humor with which hardened officers who have been out there some time greet these effusions."

"As I have said, the fact that each one differed from everybody else's utterances and his own previous ones I passed over. The fact that of two men, each starting with the same data, one positively said the war would be settled in France while the other as positively said Russia was immaterial. It gave one such a wide choice oneself. Even the great thought I saw put

forward by one expert that the possession of heavy artillery was a disadvantage to the army that had it, owing to its immobility, even that—though, I confess, it struck me as a trifle bizarre—I swallowed with a gulp."

"It wasn't anything like that that finished me." The warrior sadly tapped out his ash on to the carpet and ground it in with his foot; dear chap, he was back in his dug-out again in spirit. "It wasn't that; it was the hideous way I was insulted one wet and windy night, when everything had gone wrong, and while I still hung in the balance of illusion and disillusion."

"Insulted!" cried my wife. "But how? Surely it couldn't have been intentional."

"Then if it wasn't I should like to know what is. Listen to the story and then judge. I'd had an awful night; it was raining. I'd fallen into a shell hole in the dark and nearly drowned. My servant had up my only bottle of whiskey and my tobacco was soaked. Another blighter had gone on leave instead of me, and I was fair fed up. However, I got into my dug-out in time and found there was a mail—which soothed me. And after a while I forgot my petty, miserable troubles in the beautiful flow of stylish English which I found in one of the papers. There was something so wonderfully comforting in those reassuring columns. Surely nothing could be amiss in the war when such a flood of rhetoric gushed so glibly forth from that facile pen. Again and again was he repeating his message of hope and comfort. Certainly, having read a page or two, I felt a little dared. I didn't seem to have reached the point, but then I reflected I'd had a trying evening, and perhaps my brain wasn't working at full pressure. I read on."

"At the risk of repeating myself, I wish again to asseverate what I drew special attention to last week, and the week before, and the one before that; as a firm grasp of this essential fact is imperative to an undistorted view of the situation. Whatever minor facts may now or again crop up in this titanic conflict, we must not shut our eyes to the rules of war. They are unchangeable, immutable; the rules of Caesar were the rules of Napoleon; and are in fact the rules that I myself have consistently laid down in these columns. They cannot change; this war will be decided by them as surely as night follows day; and those ignorant persons who are permitted to express their opinions elsewhere would do well to remember that simple fact."

"Spoken like my own brave boy. I thought to myself! What is this gem of thought—this great world fact that all but he have forgotten? What is this literary pistol that tomorrow I will hold at the colonel's head? I read on, and at last I got it." The warrior looked at us each in turn, solemnly, portentously.

"What was it?" we cried together. "An obstacle in an army's path is that which obstructs the path of the army in question."

It was then I felt the brewery calling me.



**Dick's**  
**Original**  
**Balata**  
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Superior to any other belting in the market.

Stocked in sizes from 14-in. 3 ply to 18-in. 6 ply.

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**By George McManus**





## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 10, 1916.  
Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.50
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Shanghai Silver: 978 touch...	—
Copper Cash: per tael	1935
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-7 1/2 Tls.	7.53
Exch. @ 72.8-Mex. \$	10.34
Peking Bar: 383	
Native Interest: .03	

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27d.
Bank rate of discount: 5%	
Market rate of discount:	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s	
Ex. Paris on London T.T.	28.06
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	47.75
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-7 1/2
India	T.T. 2-7 1/2
Paris	T.T. 369
Hamburg	T.T. 369 1/2
New York	T.T. 63
Hongkong	T.T. 73 1/2
Japan	T.T. 73 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 148

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-3 1/2
London	4 m-s. Docy. 2-3 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-3 1/2
London	6 m-s. Docy. 2-3 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 386
Hamburg	4 m-s. —
New York	4 m-s. 65

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH

\$1 @ 2-7 1/2	41 = Hk. Tls. 6.94
France	1 = Hk. Tls. 4.07
India	1 = Hk. Tls. 4.07
Gold	1 = Hk. Tls. 1.44
Yen	1 = Hk. Tls. 1.38
Rupias	1 = Hk. Tls. 2.19
Roules	1 = Hk. Tls. 2.19
Mex. \$	1 = Hk. Tls. 1.50

No quotation.

## Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.4875	
Chinese Dollars, 72.475	
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Tientsin, Demand, 106	
On Newchwang, Demand, 83 1/2	
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 110	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73	
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, 97 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86 1/2	

March 10, 1916.

## Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents regarding the rubber auction held on the 8th instant:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$184 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 6d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe \$187 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 6 1/2d. in London.

Market decidedly stronger, tendency upward, good and active demand.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service  
London, March 9.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—

Mid-Americans, Spot	7.76d.
March-April	7.57d.
October-November	7.39d.

## BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service  
London, March 9.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 28 per cent.

## "BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.  
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

## Cotton Market Report

Messrs. Spunt and Rosenfeld write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

China Cotton.—Since our last circular was issued, the Cotton market opened quite firm with a good demand both from Local Mills and exporters, and something between 30-40,000 piculs have changed hands at advance rates. Arrivals from the interior are very small, showing large decline when compared with those last year. The damage to the China crop this season now appears to be much greater than what was computed previously and while a considerable portion of the shortage is being replaced by northern Cotton together with imports from India, we are of opinion that during the months of July, August and September the scarcity will, if anything, be more accentuated than at present, and it would therefore be advisable for our friends to be provided against any such contingency. The tone of the market is firm.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F.G.F. Brown, 11.63  
Price of Fine M.C. Bengal, 5.80  
Price of Mid-Americans, 7.82  
Price of Mid-Americans last reported, 7.78  
Tone of market, quiet.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American, May, 11.65  
Price of Mid-American, Oct., 12.00  
Tone of market, quiet.

## Stock Exchange

Shanghai, March 10, 1916.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Hall and Holtz	Tls. 16.50
Langkats	Tls. 38.50
Shanghai Cotton Tls.	92.00
Bukits Tls.	7.00
Butes Tls.	2.95
Chengs Tls.	5.00
Java Consolidated Tls.	28.00
Kota Bahroes Tls.	14.00
Kroewoeks Tls.	24.00
Padangs Tls.	18.50
Tanah Merah Tls.	12.50
Tebongs Tls.	34.00
Shanghai Docks Tls.	66.00

Direct Business Reported

Kroewoeks Tls. 24.00

## Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, March 10, 1916.  
BUSINESS DONE

Official

Chengs Tls.	5.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls.	15.35 March
Anglo Javas Tls.	15.25 March
Anglo Javas Tls.	15.35 March
Kotas Tls.	14.25 cash
Chemors Tls.	2.50 cash
Domnions Tls.	18.00
Seekes Tls.	10.25
Butes Tls.	2.05 cash
Tebongs Tls.	34.00 cash

Direct

Telephones Tls.	98.00 cash
Senawangs Tls.	23.50 cash
Domnions Tls.	18.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls.	15.25 cash
Padangs Tls.	18.50 cash
Kapalas Tls.	1.55 cash

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## CHINA TEA MERCHANTS MUST ALL ORGANIZE

Mr. J. H. Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache, Lectures in Peking

Mr. Julean H. Arnold, commercial attache to the American embassy in Peking, read a paper, from which the following extracts are made, at a meeting in Peking recently:—

China is a country particularly well adapted to a foreign trade, as, in addition to being blessed with a wealth of natural resources, cost of labor and cost of living are lower here than elsewhere. In spite of this and that she may look to the high purchasing power of western nations for lucrative markets, China has not of her own accord made any efforts to avail herself of these marvelous opportunities to market her products abroad. It seems to mean nothing to the Chinese business men that eggs are retailing at sixty cents gold a dozen in California while the Chinese farmer cannot realize one-tenth this amount in his home market.

China at one time supplied the world with tea, not because she sent her merchants abroad to preach the gospel of China teas to the west, but simply because western merchants finding in China tea an article which they wanted came to China and compelled the Chinese people to grant them the privilege of buying their teas. By 1860, China was supplying Great Britain with about 250,000,000 pounds of tea representing to the Chinese people an enormous revenue, probably as much as \$200,000,000. The British people, keen and alert in commerce and trade, saw opportunities to grow tea in their British possessions, Ceylon and India, thereby being able to secure for British producers and merchants a large share of the profits in this important trade.

Progress of Tea Trade

How well they succeeded in displacing China teas in the United Kingdom is indicated by the fact that thirty years after the inception of the tea trade in Ceylon and India, they captured half of the British consumption; and ten years later, that is by the year 1900, 97 per cent. of the tea consumed in the United Kingdom was British-grown. Was China tea ousted from the British market because of any inferiority of the Chinese product? Not at all. Tea experts will tell you that the China product is more delicate and subtle than the Ceylon and India teas which are manufactured from a larger and coarser leaf. If this is so, then you may ask: How did the British tea growers and merchants succeed in displacing the China product in the greatest tea consuming countries in the west? By organization and advertising. They first organized the industry on business lines which would allow of developing a large export trade and then proceeded by an extensive yet judicious advertising campaign to educate the British public to prefer Ceylon and India teas to China products. The tea plantations in India and Ceylon taxed themselves for an advertising fund, devised ways and means of producing and marketing their teas so as to place them on the British market to the greatest possible advantage to the trade. They did not content themselves with the conquest of the British market. Finding that the United States consumed annually a hundred million pounds of tea, they launched a campaign for introducing their products into the American market in competition with the China and Japan teas. And a fund of \$50,000 gold a year was contributed by the tea growers in India and Ceylon for advertising purposes in America and a man sent over there to spend this sum as best he saw fit for the purpose of forcing British-grown tea into popularity. The American people had very partial to China teas. You all have heard of the Boston tea party. China had an interest in that little party for it was China tea from England that was dumped into Boston bay. It took a great deal of labor to win a considerable part of the American population from the delicate subtle China teas to which they were accustomed. But gradually India and Ceylon tea

has won one quarter of the entire American consumption.

Tea and Organization

While China teas are being ousted from the British and American markets by the Ceylon and India products, by a skillful campaign of advertising, etc., conducted by men who knew the business and who went from Ceylon and India to do it, what are the Chinese merchants and growers doing to save these very profitable markets for themselves? Nothing. While the British Board of Trade, British government, British chambers of commerce were all assisting the British growers in their efforts to supplant China teas in Great Britain and America, the Chinese government, Chinese guilds, Chinese chambers of commerce and Chinese tea growers and merchants took no interest in the matter. In fact were it not for the foreign tea merchants in China, there would today be not a vestige of China tea in the American market, except Formosa oolong which since the Japanese occupation of Formosa, has been listed with Japan teas.

How easy it would have been to maintain, yes! and to extend the consumption of China teas abroad? In the west, China and tea are almost synonymous terms. It is difficult to mention one without thinking of the other. The Americans love to think of China as the land of pagodas and tea. It would not be a difficult matter to make China tea so popular in the United States that instead of taking 23,000,000 pounds a year as they do now, 100,000,000 pounds would be consumed. Specially would this be feasible now, when there is so much agitation favoring temperance drinks. The delicate China teas should be on every ice cream soda fountain in the United States as an iced summer drink. But who is going to reclaim and extend the China tea trade in the United States? The foreign tea buyer in China cannot afford to spend money advertising and popularizing China teas beyond what he spends for his own brands, because the advantages would accrue to others who do not share the expense just as much as to himself. Such work must be done by an organization of the whole of the China tea interest. In mentioning this word "organization" we have revealed the secret of China's failure in foreign trade possibilities. Yes, without Chinese organization, foreign trade will remain a foreign institution to China. We have in this one word the keynote to the whole situation. So soon as the tea growers and the tea merchants organize for the purpose of furthering the interests of the whole industry and not for some special advantages to a few, then we may hope for the inauguration of a work which may lead not only to the reclamation of the American market but to an extension of the trade in all quarters.

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## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. & S. B.	\$800.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	3.
Cathay, pref.	6.80
<b>Marine Insurances</b>	
Canton	\$420 B.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2
Union of Canton	950
Yangtze	\$260 B.
<b>Fire Insurances</b>	
China Fire	\$163 Sa.
Hongkong Fire	\$410 S.
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	97s. 6d. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 18 1/2
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 22 S.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.

<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 1/2
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3.30 S.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	old 94 1/2 B. new 90 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 65 1/2 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 1/2
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 89 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$75 1/2 B.
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 107 1/2 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 2.
Central Stores	\$7 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.

<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-w-o	Tls. 145 B.
E-w-o Pref.	Tls. 112.
International	Tls. 71 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71.
Soy Chee	Tls. 42.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13.60 B.
Yangtze	Tls. 5.70 B.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 106.

<b>Industrials</b>	
Anglo-German B'y	\$95 N.
Butter Tls.	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 142 B.
Green Island	\$10.40 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 38 1/2 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 125.
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall & Holtz	\$16 1/2 Sa.
Llewellyn	\$40 1/2
Leas, Crawford	\$99 B.
Moutrie	\$38 N.
Watson	\$6.85 B.
Weeks	\$19.

## Rubbers (Local)

Alma	Tls. 18 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46 B.
Bate, Anam	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Bukit Tok Alang	Tls. 7 Sa.
Bute	Tls. 2.05 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17.
Cheng	Tls. 5 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.10 B.
Domnion	Tls. 18 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Gula Consolidated	Tls. 23 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 12.
Kapayas	Tls. 1.60.
Karun	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 24 Sa.
Padang	Tls. 18 1/2 Sa.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 14 B.
Pernata	Tls. 7 1/2.
Repah	Tls. 1.60.
Samagaga	Tls. 15.
Seekes	Tls. 10 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.20 B.
Senawang	Tls. 23 1/2 B.
Shanghai Kembang	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Sungala	Tls. 3 1/2.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8 1/2.
Shai Kelantan	Tls. 1.47 1/2 S.
Talping	Tls. 3.60 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12 1/2 Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 34 Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9 1/2 B.

## Miscellaneous

C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 100
Cutty Dairy	Tls. 18
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2 N.
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 94 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 97.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 300

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## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:—

"The output of crude oil for March 9 was 156 tons."

## TEDDIE SLINGSBY CASE, UP ON APPEAL, ENDED

Seventeen Days' Argument About Famous Baby Heir; Now In Judges' Hands

BORN IN SAN FRANCISCO

Mrs. Slingsby's Story Is Characterised as a Tissue Of Lies

London, February 7.—After seventeen days the arguments and the reading through of ten huge volumes of evidence in the Slingsby baby appeal case came to an end yesterday afternoon. Their lordships—the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Warrington, and Mr. Justice Bray—reserved judgment.

Very briefly, the issue is whether "Teddie," born in San Francisco, is the child of Mrs. Slingsby and the heir to large Yorkshire estates. His uncle, the appellants, allege that he is a changeling.

In the absence of Sir Edward Carson yesterday, the leading counsel for the appellants, Mr. J. M. Gover, his junior, wound up the whole case by submitting a number of questions which, he declared, could only be answered in one phrase, and that was that throughout Mrs. Slingsby had told a most amazing tissue of lies, and had invented a story incredible even to the romantic region of San Francisco.

A long, full day was begun early by Mr. Schiller, K.C., in his "tabulated reply" to the arguments of Sir Edward and his junior. Mr. Schiller dealt at length with the mystery of Mrs. Slingsby's alleged disappearance from the Good Friend Hotel at, or about, the time of "Teddie's" birth.

Lord Justice Warrington: If she really left the hotel, as she said she did, the servants must have discovered it, and it is inconceivable that some steps should not have been taken to find out where she was.

"But her room had been paid for," said Mr. Schiller. "She was entitled to the use of it, and her things were still there. Why in the world were not the hotel servants called?"

Mr. Justice Bray: What would the hotel servants have been called to say?

Hattie Blain's Pocket

Mr. Schiller: They could have given evidence as to whether her bed had been slept in. Mr. Schiller next dealt with the witnesses who were staying at Hattie Blain's when Mr. Slingsby was supposed to be there—"witnesses who came out of Hattie Blain's pocket," and who, after the lapse of three years, came forward and pinned themselves down to dates. It was on the substance of their fleeting memories that Sir Edward Carson was trying to prove this child was not legitimate.

As to Hattie Blain, her story to everybody from the outset was that Mrs. Slingsby was the mother of the child—until the arrival of the detectives on the scene. Then, Mr. Schiller said, there was a change. "Two men and a lady" came to see her several times, and the lady "offered her money to make a statement." It was not until then that Mrs. Blain altered her story—when this strange lady came, in disguise, "and offered me any money I wanted." They are fine people, she said, and they don't want to have it made public. We know for a fact that it isn't her child. I know you do this sort of business here."

Next on the scene, said counsel, came "the other conspirator," Dr. Fraser, the Chinatown practitioner, who altered the birth certificate, and finally there was Mr. Justice Bargaave Deane's conclusion as to the likeness of the child to Mr. and Mrs. Slingsby. He was surely justified in saying that the evidence on behalf of the petitioner led him to the conclusion that the child was the lawful child of Mr. and Mrs. Slingsby.

## The Case Against 'Teddie'

In his reply, Mr. J. M. Gover declared that the case for the appellants had been presented "in water-tight compartments," of which the happenings at the Good Friend Hotel made one and the transactions at McAllister-street (where it is alleged Teddie was born) made another. Several significant facts stood out when the judgment of Mr. Justice Bargaave Deane came to be considered. First of all was the learned judge's extraordinary obsession as to the resemblance of Teddie to his alleged parents—an obsession which originated in his mind quite early in the case and which continued to the end. There was also his view—an entirely erroneous one—that some time before the birth of the child detectives were engaged in the case in San Francisco. Thus his whole view of the case was poisoned by the belief that there were sinister influences at work in the city before Teddie saw the light. Having got

these two obsessions in his mind, the learned judge did not seriously consider the weight of several blocks of evidence of great cogency on the appellants' side, but dismissed them all on the same ground—viz., that there were strange influences at work in the background and that the whole thing was a conspiracy.

"I submit," said Mr. Gover, "that this is a judgment which your lordships will not hesitate to consider as a matter to be regarded and to form your own conclusion upon." As for Mrs. Slingsby, she was an admitted forger, an admitted perjurer, and an admitted liar. She was not an ordinary liar; she not only admitted it but she gloried in it!

Taking her story alone, counsel asked, was this tale of San Francisco intrinsically probable or even possible? Did such amazing things happen in ordinary life? Was it possible to get such an accumulation of difficulties, inconsistencies, and wild improbabilities as one got in this case and still believe Mrs. Slingsby?

## The Uncles' Questions

Finally Mr. Gover put a number of questions to the court which, he said, the other side had not attempted to answer. Here are a few: Why did Mrs. Slingsby go to San Francisco at all? Why did she never consult a doctor previous to her alleged confinement? Why did she go to San Francisco so long before the boy was born? Why did she never communicate with her mother or her other relations? Why did she deliberately conceal her presence in the city from her people and her husband?

How was it, after telling her friends in British Columbia that she was very ill, that she suddenly arrived in San Francisco and plunged in a whirl of gaiety? Why did she deliberately deceive her friends as to the place of her confinement? Why did she conceal from her husband that she was confined in McAllister-street? Why,



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G. HOGG,

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1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.  
 General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai  
 BANKERS:  
 IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
 IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.  
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.  
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,

Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... 30,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank,  
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Parry's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:  
 Antungshun London Port Arthur  
 Bombay Liaooyang S. Francisco  
 Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney  
 Changchun Lyons Sinaifu  
 Dalny Mukden Tieling  
 Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin  
 Harbin Newchwang Tokio  
 Hongkong New York Tsingtau  
 Honolulu Osaka  
 Kobe

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.  
 Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1915.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 582,500

Reserve Fund ..... 500,000

Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,

Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—  
 Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)  
 Reserve Fund—  
 Glds. 2,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

BandjermasinPadang Soerakarta  
 Bandoeng PalembangTandjongBalel  
 Cheribon PekalonganTeling-Tinggi  
 Djember Penang Tegal  
 Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Belong  
 Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap  
 Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden  
 Makassar Singapore  
 Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.  
 Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.  
 Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN,

Manager.

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3593-4492.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3593-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ..... \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital ..... 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities ..... \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.  
 Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.  
 Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.  
 Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.  
 Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.  
 BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.  
 Bankers:  
 The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.  
 National Bank of Commerce, New York.  
 FOREIGN AGENCIES:  
 Amsterdam Manila Seattle  
 Bangkok Malta Somarang  
 Batavia Melbourne Singapore  
 Benkolen Milan Soerabaya  
 Bombay Moscow Sydney  
 Calcutta New York Tokio  
 Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok  
 Hongkong Padang Wellington  
 Honolulu Paris Yokohama  
 London Rangoon  
 Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2½ per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1½ per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Tael of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailfong, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungting Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.  
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum.  
 For 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.  
 For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.  
 On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,

Chief Manager.

## Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on March 7, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 12-18  
 Mutton " 12-18  
 Pork " 20-25  
 Veal " 20-25

Fish

Bream per lb. 16-20  
 Cod " 16-18  
 Pomfret " 30-40  
 Mandarin " 20-30  
 Mackerel " none  
 Salmon " 18-20  
 Samli " none  
 Soles " 30-40  
 Whitebait " 25-30

Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer each none  
 Duck " \$0-1.00  
 Eggs per doz. 16-18  
 Fowl per lb. 18-20  
 Geese each \$1.00-1.20  
 Hare " none  
 Partridge " none  
 Pheasant " none  
 Pigeons " 20-25  
 Plover " 10-12  
 Quail " 20-25  
 Snipe " 16-18  
 Turkey per lb. 45-50  
 Teal each 14-16  
 Wild Duck " 35-40  
 Wild Geese " 40-50  
 Woodcock " 50-60  
 Wild Pigeon " none

Fruit

Apples per lb. 12-20  
 Apricots " none  
 Bananas " 4-5  
 Cherries " none  
 Cocoanuts each 15-20  
 Chestnuts per lb. 8-10  
 Figs per doz. none  
 Grapes per lb. 25-30  
 Lemons each 10-12  
 Lichees per lb. none  
 Mangoes each none  
 Mangosteens per doz. none  
 Melons each none

Oranges	per lb.	6-12	Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Peaches	"	none	Onions	per lb.	8-10







LIGHT TYPE A.M.  
DARK TYPE P.M.



## Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.  
(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell at their Salesroom  
134-135, SZECHUEN ROAD,  
ON

TO-DAY, the 11th inst.  
at 2.30 p.m.

Card Tables, Dressing Tables,  
Washstands, Pictures, Glass  
Ware, E. P. Ware, Single and  
Double Bedsteads, Morocco  
Leather Covered Chairs, Din-  
ing Room Chairs, Tables,  
Stoves, Flower Stands, Desks,  
Files, Cabinets, Fire Brasses,  
Drawing Room Suites, etc.,  
etc.

1 Corona Typewriter (nearly  
new).

NOW ON VIEW.

CINEMA FILMS  
L. Moore & Co., Ltd.  
(Established 1874)

Will sell by public auction within  
their Salesrooms,  
KIANGSE ROAD,  
To-day the next, 11th March,  
at noon sharp

An assortment of excellent  
**Cinematograph Films**  
in perfect condition and different  
subjects.

Now On View

## Please Note

Our  
**Fresh Cream Cheese**  
is the  
Finest Attainable.  
Phone 4740 will  
meet your requirements.

## Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races.

THE Races will be run on to-  
day, 11th March, 1916 (weather  
permitting). The First Sadding  
Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.  
Tickets of Admission have been  
sent to Members of the Race Club  
and the Paper Hunt Club and their  
wives and daughters.

The public can obtain tickets  
at the gate, price \$1.00 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each.  
Owners can obtain tickets for their  
mafoos from the undersigned.

There will be Pari-Mutuels  
both for win and place.

By Order of the Stewards,  
R. H. NEWMAN,  
Secretary.

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

## Central Stores, Limited

## NOTICE

THE Twenty-first ordinary general  
meeting of the shareholders of the  
above Company will be held at the  
Palace Hotel, Shanghai, on Wednes-  
day, the 15th March, 1916, at 5.15  
p.m., when the report and accounts  
for the 12 months ended 31st  
December, 1915, will be presented.  
The Transfer Books will be  
closed from the 8th March to the  
15th March, 1916, both days  
inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
J. HERVEY LONGHURST,  
Secretary.  
Shanghai, 29th February, 1916.

**MOTOR?**  
WEST 1090.  
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official  
- - - Notices - - -

## O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XXXI.

Up from Earth's  
Centre through the  
Seventh Gate  
I rose, and on  
the Throne of  
Saturn sat.  
Of many Drinks  
I gathered 'long  
the Road.  
Were Gordon  
Cocktails every  
time I Ate.

GORDON'S GINS  
WERE THE ORIGINAL  
COCKTAIL  
GINS AND HAVE  
NEVER BEEN  
EQUALLED

ASK O'BILL

**GARNER, QUELCH & CO.**  
Wine Merchants

Ministry of Communications  
PEKING

Department of Telegraphs,  
Posts and Navigation.

TENDERS are invited for the  
supply of Telephone instruments,  
materials, etc., required for the  
whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 31st  
May, 1916.

Conditions governing tenders,  
requisition sheets and drawings may  
be obtained from the undersigned,  
on payment of a fee of Shanghai  
Tael Ten (Tls. 10), which will  
be returnable only if the Tenderer  
shall have sent in a bona fide tender  
and shall have not withdrawn the  
same. Contract documents may be  
inspected before the payment of the  
fee.

KWAN PO-PIN,  
Manager.

Chinese Telegraph Material  
Supply Department,  
No. 27, Markham Road, Shanghai.  
Shanghai, 8th March, 1916.

## Kiangwan Races

18th March, 1916

ENTRIES for all events close at  
6 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, 15th  
March, 1916, at the Club House,  
126, Bubbling Well Road.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary,

International Recreation Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

## NOTICE

THE attention of Members is  
directed to the altered conditions of  
Races for Paper Hunt Ponies as  
stated in the Programme for the  
forthcoming Spring Race Meeting.  
The altered conditions are now  
posted on the notice-board at the  
Grand Stand and will appear in the  
Entry-form for the above Meeting.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

## Masonic Club

THE Annual General Meeting of  
Members will be held in the Club  
on Tuesday, the 14th inst., 6 p.m.

C. MATTHEWS,  
Secretary.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 9

**Willard**

**You're Welcome**

Whether you need battery repairs or just  
want to ask for a helpful suggestion—we're  
here for both. Good advice is our specialty.

**H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.** Telephone 2686.

Free inspection of any battery at any time

## CORRECTION

LIST OF LIGHTHOUSES, ETC., 1916.  
FORTY-FOURTH ISSUE, PAGE 52.  
The following wording is to replace  
that printed in the "Position"  
column of No. 14.

Marks the starboard side of the  
channel for vessels bound in; in the  
vicinity of Tungkow Creek.

## ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a  
meeting of Directors of the Alma  
Estates, Ltd., held on Monday, 6th  
March, 1916, it was decided to pay  
on Tuesday, 21st March, 1916, an  
interim dividend of 5%—equal to  
45 Tael Cents per share—on the  
Capital of the Company, to those  
shareholders on record on 13th  
March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Com-  
pany will be closed from Tuesday,  
the 14th instant, to Monday, 20th  
instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
**HUGO REISS & CO.,**  
Secretaries & General Managers.

The Charity Organization Com-  
mittee, appointed by the  
Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Com-  
mittee have on their books the follow-  
ing cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....  
Clerks .....  
Typists .....  
Overseers .....  
Stenographers .....  
Watchmen .....  
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations  
vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,

Secretary

The Shanghai  
Chemical  
Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

## THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

## CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day  
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION  
No. 2364

THE following Resolution will be  
proposed by Ratepayers at the Town  
Hall on March 21, 1916, at 1.40  
p.m., at the Meeting of Ratepayers  
which stood adjourned on March  
22, 1915, in pursuance of the  
Amendment to Resolution VIII:—  
**Resolution.**—That the report of  
the Special Committee appointed by  
the Amendment to Resolution VIII  
on March 22, 1915, including a  
scheme for the Municipal control of  
the Electricity Department be  
received and adopted.

Proposed by E. S. Little.  
Seconded by Cecil Holliday.

The following Resolutions will  
be brought forward by the Council  
at the Annual Meeting of Rate-  
payers to be held at the Town Hall  
on March 21, 1916, at 2 o'clock  
p.m., and are published for general  
information:—

**Resolutions I, II and III.**—  
**Formal business and adoption of  
Rules of Procedure.**

**Resolution IV.**—That the Report  
and Accounts for the year ending  
December 31, 1915, be passed.

**Resolution V.**—That the estimat-  
ed expenditure for 1916, contained  
in the Budget proposed by the  
retiring Council, together with the  
recommendations attached thereto,  
be approved and adopted, and that  
the Council be hereby authorized to  
impose, collect and recover the  
rates, taxes, dues and fees recom-  
mended therein, and to raise, should  
it be considered expedient to do so,  
a sum not exceeding Tls. 650,000,  
by the issue of debentures redeem-  
able in not less than ten and not  
more than fifty years from date of  
issue and bearing interest at a rate  
not exceeding six per centum per  
annum, for the purposes defined in  
the estimate of Extraordinary  
Expenditure.

**Resolution VI.**—That the Coun-  
cil be hereby authorized to raise  
upon the lines specified in Resolu-  
tion V a loan not exceeding Tls.  
1,250,000 for the purchase and  
erection of additional electrical  
plant.

**Resolution VII.**—Election of  
Land Commissioner for the ensuing  
year.

**Resolution VIII.**—Election of  
four Governors of the General  
Hospital for the ensuing year.

**Resolution IX.**—Election of two  
members of the Permanent Educa-  
tion Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask  
questions in regard to the Accounts  
or other matters connected with the  
foregoing Resolutions, are requested  
to give notice of such intention  
before the Meeting, so that a full  
answer or other explanation may be  
given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing  
forward additional motions, or of  
nominating duly qualified persons  
willing to serve under Resolutions  
VII, VIII and IX are required to  
give notice thereof to the under-  
signed before 4 p.m. on March 15  
for due publication.

By order,  
J. B. MACKINNON,  
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, March 9, 1916.

Newly Opened  
Russian  
Provision Store

Fresh Russian Provisions  
and all kinds of Russian  
Liquors and Vodka at  
Moderate Prices

**G. GOTKIN**  
918, Broadway

## Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.

## NOTICE

With reference to the ad-  
vertisement requesting share-  
holders who cannot be present  
at the meeting on March 14th,  
to send proxies to the under-  
signed to oppose the issue of  
50,000 shares at Tls. 4.50,  
notice is hereby given that  
the proxies now in my hands, or  
to be received by me, will be  
used for the purpose named.

(Signed) M. SPEELMAN.

International Savings Society,  
No. 69, Rue du Consulat.

## NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give  
notice that a Special Meeting of  
Ratepayers will be held in the  
Town Hall on Tuesday, March 21,  
1916, at 1.50 o'clock p.m., to con-  
sider and approve a resolution  
providing for certain proposed  
additions and amendments to the  
By-laws whereof due notice has  
been given in accordance with the  
provisions of Land Regulation XI.

E. H. Fraser  
A. W. Burkill  
Edward J. Cornfoot  
Francis Ellis  
Edward I. Ezra  
Fred. A. Fairchild  
Sterling Fessenden  
H. H. Girardet  
S. A. Hardoon  
C. Holliday  
Henry Lester  
John Liddell  
Edward S. Little  
Edw. F. Mackay  
R. N. Macleod  
H. A. J. Macray  
Duncan McNeill  
L. Midwood  
Gordon Morriss  
W. A. C. Platt  
John Prentice  
E. Wheeley  
A. S. P. White-Cooper  
A. Sidney Wilson  
G. H. Wright  
C. W. Wrightson

Naamloze Vennootschap  
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En  
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the  
Annual General Meeting of Share-  
holders will be held at the Offices  
of the Company, Tandjong Poora,  
Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10  
a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,  
**GEORGE MCBAIN,**  
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

Naamloze Vennootschap  
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En  
Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the  
Annual General Meeting of Share-  
holders will be held at the Chamber  
of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenming-  
rue Road, on Thursday, 30th  
March, 1916. The Transfer Books  
of the Company will be closed from  
23rd to 30th March, 1916, both  
days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
**GEORGE MCBAIN,**  
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.  
**MARLBOROUGH HOUSE**  
Excellent rooms at  
moderate rates—  
with or without board  
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.  
Houseboat for Hire

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16, Quinsan Gardens  
Comfortable Rooms with full  
board. Good table. Centrally  
situated, facing the Gardens.  
"A home from home"  
Telephone 3482

TO LET, in Western district,  
from 1st April, in private German  
family, large comfortably furnished  
sitting-room with small room  
adjoining, facing south, and bed-  
room with bathroom. With or  
without board, large garden, stabling  
and garage. Apply to Box 395,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let,  
at 61, Carter Road, superior  
furnished bed-sitting-room, facing  
south, large verandah and bathroom  
attached. Garden, tennis, telephone.  
Tram station. Excellent cuisine.  
Terms moderate.

TO LET, in good Central district,  
from 1st April, with excellent board  
and attendance, a very large, well-  
furnished bed-sitting-room, large  
bathroom, enameled bath, running  
hot and cold water, lift, 'phone and  
all conveniences. Suitable for two  
or three gentlemen, or married  
couple. Apply to Box 407, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, flat comprising two  
large, airy, well-furnished rooms,  
small room, enclosed verandah.  
Separate bathroom, kitchen, southern  
aspect; gas and electric light;  
Range Road. Apply to Box 404,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, very large room, also  
smaller room, with bathrooms  
attached, facing Race Course.  
Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling  
Well Road.

TO LET, 28, Carter Road, one  
large bed-sitting-room, with bath-  
room attached, hot water, etc. Full  
board.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED immediately, two or  
three office rooms, possibly with  
godown accommodation. Apply to  
Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.

## Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, houseboat with  
four bunks; must be well equipped  
and in good condition. Apply to Box  
414, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, an A.B.C. code, 5th  
edition, very little used. Price \$9.  
Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

FOR SALE, Leghorn chicken eggs  
for hatching; \$2 per setting of  
thirteen. Apply New Point Hotel;  
Telephone East 301.

A BARGAIN. For sale, four-  
seater Victoria carriage in perfect  
condition; two sets harness, Mafoo's  
clothing, etc. Apply to Box 413,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

SAFE: Wanted to purchase second-  
hand fireproof safe. Price not to  
exceed Tls. 200. Offers to Box  
402, THE CHINA PRESS.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

CHINESE youth desires position  
as office boy. Willing to make  
himself useful. Apply to Box 416,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

POSITION WANTED by a  
young man as typist and for office  
work; knows the best way of look-  
ing after the shroff. Apply to Box  
406, THE CHINA PRESS.

ACCOUNTANT, with 26 years  
business experience and knowledge  
of Russian, English and German  
languages, would like to get work  
after office hours. Apply to Box  
356, THE CHINA PRESS.

CAPABLE, energetic and experi-  
enced young man (Neutral) seeks  
employment. Speaks Chinese fluently;  
travelled throughout China.  
Excellent references. Apply to Box  
389, THE CHINA PRESS.

TWO Russian ladies seek positions,  
one as nurse to look after children  
or to look after the house; the other  
as governess to teach Russian. Apply  
to Miss Astafief, Kitaiskaja, Ulitzka,  
No. 423 Harbin.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, lady stenographer and  
typist for Vladivostok. Board and  
lodgings found with private family.  
Salary, Roubles 100 per month.  
Apply to Box 411, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished flat; two  
extra large rooms, kitchen, bath,  
verandah, Western district, near  
trams, garden. Rent 45 Taels.  
Apply to Box 410, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

HOUSE on Route Ferguson for  
rent from May 19. Rent Tls. 65.  
Six rooms, large garden; wish to  
sell furniture. Apply to Box 394,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, comfortable attic, un-  
furnished, Range Road. Apply to  
Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.

## DANCING

PRIVATE LESSONS given in  
latest ballroom dances and varia-  
tions by experienced teacher. Select  
evening classes. Apply to Box 362,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, Mokanshan, 6-  
roomed house with basement and  
outside servants' quarters, suitable  
for two families. For information  
apply to Box 403, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

CALCULATING Slide Rule  
(Professor Fuller's), in case.  
Suitable for engineers, architects,  
etc. Practically new. Apply to  
Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, two good carriage  
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